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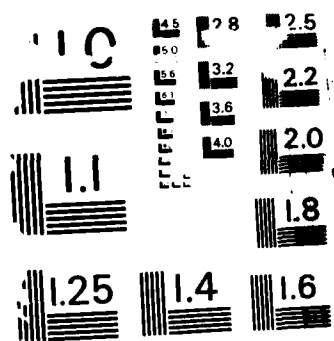
GLOSSARY: DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS AND TERMS(U)
DEFENSE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT COLL FORT BELVOIR VA
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Glossary

DEFENSE ACQUISITION
ACRONYMS AND TERMS

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WILBUR D. JONES, JR.
EDITOR

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<p>This Glossary contains most acronyms, abbreviations and terms commonly used in the weapon systems acquisition process within the Department of Defense and industry. It focuses on those with generic application and those principal service-unique ones with whom persons outside the service might deal and thus require reference.</p>					
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GLOSSARY DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS AND TERMS

FOREWORD

This Second Revision of GLOSSARY supersedes the former GLOSSARY published by the Defense Systems Management College (DSMC) in July 1985.

GLOSSARY contains most acronyms, abbreviations and terms commonly used in the weapon systems acquisition process within the Department of Defense and industry.

GLOSSARY focuses on those with generic application and those principal service-unique ones with whom persons outside that service might deal and thus require reference. It includes those most frequently used from the following:

- 1) Policy and Organization ;
- 2) Resource Allocation Process (Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System) ;
- 3) Technical Management and Systems Engineering ;
- 4) Business and Financial Management and Contracting .

While GLOSSARY identifies and highlights many, it does not intend to be all-inclusive, particularly regarding most strictly service or organizationally-unique or local items. For these, the reader must turn to specific service or local publications, some of which are listed in the Bibliography. GLOSSARY contains jargon and "buzzwords," but on the other hand does not attempt to be a "Dictionary of Pentagon-ese."

GLOSSARY is published for use by two groups: students of the Defense Systems Management College (in particular, those in the Program Management Course), and everyone else working in defense acquisition matters including congressional staffs, Pentagon and other headquarters staffs, weapon system program managers and defense contractors. Previous editions have proven extremely valuable to the acquisition community.

Additions to the July 1985 Glossary of Terms are marked "N" (New) in the margin. Those terms changed or modified are marked "R" (Revised).

Acronyms and abbreviations generally are capitalized for ease of reference. This does not imply they are capitalized in general usage. Readers should follow the style used by their own organizations.

Additions, deletions or modifications from readers are invited. Send them to the Director, Policy and Organization Management Department, DSMC, Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5426, telephone 703-664-2685 or AVN 354-2685.

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July 1987

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GLOSSARY

DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS AND TERMS

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Editor

**Department of Defense
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Fort Belvoir, Virginia 22060-5426**

**Second Revision
July 1987**



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APPENDIX A

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A

A	Availability
A-109	OMB Circular A-109
A SPEC	System Specification
Aa	Achieved Availability
AA	Administrative Assistant (Congress)
AAE	Army Acquisition Executive
AAO	Army Acquisition Objective
ACAP	Army Cost Analysis Paper
ACAT	Acquisition Category (Navy)
ACCT	Account
ACI	Allocated Configuration Identification
ACIB	Air Characteristics Improvement Board (Navy)
ACM	Authorized Controlled Material
ACNO	Assistant Chief of Naval Operations
ACO	Administrative Contracting Officer
ACQ STRAT	Acquisition Strategy
ACS	Assistant Chief of Staff
ACWP	Actual Cost for Work Performed
AD	Armament Division (AF); Advanced Development
ADARS	Army Defense Acquisition Regulation Supplement
ADM	Acquisition Decision Memorandum; Advanced Development Model
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADPE	ADP Equipment
AE	Acquisition Executive
AECA	Arms Export Control Act (1976) as amended.
AED	Aeronautical Engineering Division (AF)
AEDO	Aeronautical Engineering Duty Officer
AFAE	Air Force Acquisition Executive
AFAES	Air Force Acquisition Executive System
AFALC	Air Force Acquisition Logistics Center
AFC	Air Force Council
AFCS	Army Facilities Component System
AFFTC	Air Force Flight Test Center
AFIT	Air Force Institute of Technology
AFLC	Air Force Logistics Command
AFOTEC	Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center
AFP	Approval for Full Production (Navy)
AFPRO	Air Force Plant Representative Office
AFR	Air Force Regulation
AFSARC	Air Force Systems Acquisition Review Council
AFSC	Air Force Systems Command; Armed Forces Staff College
AFSCP	Air Force Systems Command Pamphlet
AFTAC	Air Force Technical Applications Center
Ai	Inherent Availability

AI	Artificial intelligence
AIR STAFF	Air Force Headquarters Staff
AL	Acquisition Logistician
ALC	Air Logistics Center (AF)
ALMC	Army Logistics Management Center
ALO	Authorized Level of Organization (Army)
ALP	Approval for Limited Production (Navy)
AMARC	Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee
AMC	Army Materiel Command (formerly called DARCOM)
AMCCOM	Armament, Munitions, & Chemical Command (Army)
AMP	Army Materiel Plan
AMSAA	Army Materiel Systems Analysis Agency
AMSDL	Acquisition Management Systems Data List
Ao	Operational Availability
AO	Action Officer
AP	Acquisition Plan
AP/A/N/AF	Aircraft Procurement (Appropriations), Army/Navy/Air Force
APL	Approved Parts List
APDM	Amended Program Decision Memorandum
APM	Analysis for Program Managers; Army Program Memorandum
APPN	Appropriation
AQAP	Allied Quality Assurance Provision
AR	Army Regulation
ARB	Acquisition Review Board (Navy)
ARC	OBSOLETE — Acquisition Review Committee (of the CEB)(Navy)
ARSTAFF	Army Headquarters Staff
AS	Acquisition Strategy
ASA	Assistant Secretary of the Army
ASA (RDA)	Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition)
ASAF	Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
ASAF(A)	Assistant Secretary of Air Force (Acquisition)
ASAF (RD&L)	OBSOLETE — Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Research, Development and Logistics). See ASAF Acquisition (A)
ASARC	Army Systems Acquisition Review Council (Army)
ASBCA	Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals
ASC	Advanced Systems Concept (Navy); Army Staff Council
ASD	Assistant Secretary of Defense; Aeronautical Systems Division (AF)
ASD (C)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller)
ASD (C ³ I)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence)
ASD (FM&P)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management & Personnel)
ASD (LA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs)
ASD (P&L)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Production & Logistics)
ASD (RA)	Assistant Secretary of Defense (Reserve Affairs)
ASF	Army Stock Fund
ASN	Assistant Secretary of the Navy
ASN (M&RA)	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Manpower and Reserve Affairs)
ASN (RE&S)	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research Engineering and Systems)
ASN (S&L)	Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics)
ASO	Aviation Supply Office (Navy)



ASPA	OBSOLETE — Armed Services Procurement Act 1947 (as amended). Superseded by Competition in Contracting Act (1984)
ASPO	Acquisition Sponsor Project Officer (USMC)
ASPR	Obsolete. Armed Services Procurement Regulation (Replaced by DAR, Defense Acquisition Regulation, which has been replaced by DOD Supplement to the FAR - Federal Acquisition Regulation)
ACMC	Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps
ATC	Air Training Command (AF)
ATE	Automatic Test Equipment
ATP	Acceptance Test Procedures
AUR	All-Up-Round
AVSCOM	Aviation Systems Command (Army)

B



B	Billion
B SPEC	Development/Design Specification
B&P	Bid and Proposal
BA	Budget Authority; Budget Activity
BAC	Budgeted Cost at Completion
BCE	Baseline Cost Estimate
BCM	Baseline Correlation Matrix (AF)
BCWP	Budgeted Cost for Work Performed
BCWS	Budgeted Cost for Work Scheduled
BDS	Business Development Specialist (SBA)
BES	Budget Estimate Submission
BFM	Business and Financial Manager
BIS	Board of Inspection and Survey (also, INSURV)(Navy)
BIT	Built-In Test; Binary Digit
BITE	Built-In Test Equipment
B/L	Baseline
BLUE \$	Navy Appropriation
BMAW	Business Managers Advanced Workshop (DSMC)
BMC	Business Management Course (DSMC)
BMD	Business Management Department (DSMC)
BMO	Ballistic Missile Office (AF)
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
BOIP	Basis of Issue Plans
BOS	Base Operating Support
BOV	Board of Visitors (DSMC)
BRICKBAT	Top Priority Program
BT	Builder's Trials (Ships)
BY	Budget Year



C

C SPEC	Production Specification
C ₂	Command and Control
C ₃	Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence
C ₁	Command, Control, Communications & Computers
C ₄	Computer Aided Design
CAD	Computer Aided Design
CAIG	Cost Analysis Improvement Group (OSD)
CALS	Computer Aided Logistic Support
CAM	Computer Aided Manufacturing
CAO	Contract Administration Office
CAP	Contractor Acquired Property
CAR	Command Assessment Review (AF); Configuration Audit Review
CAS	Cost Accounting Standard; Contract Administration Services
CAT	Computer Aided Testing
CBD	Commerce Business Daily
CBO	Congressional Budget Office
CBR	Chemical, Biological, Radiological
CBTDEV	Combat Developer
CC	Crystal City (Arlington, VA)
CCB	Configuration Control Board
CCDR	Contractor Cost Data Reporting
CCN	Contract Change Notice
CDR	Critical Design Review
CDRL	Contract Data Requirements List
CE	Current Estimate; Concept Exploration Phase
CEB	CNO Executive Board (Navy)
CECOM	Communications Electronics Command (Army)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CEP	Circular Error Probable; Contract Estimating and Pricing
CER	Cost Estimating Relationship
CETS	Contractor Engineering and Technical Services
CFE	Contractor Furnished Equipment
CFEN	Contractor Furnished Equipment Notice
CFM	Contractor Financial Management; Contractor Furnished Material
CFPM	Contract Finance for PM's Course (DSMC)
CFSR	Contract Funds Status Report
CHEME	Chemical Engineering
CI	Configuration Item
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CICA	Competition in Contracting Act (1984)
CID	Commercial Item Description
CILOP	Conversion in Lieu of Procurement (Navy)
CINC	Commander in Chief
CIP	Component Improvement Program
CITA	Commercial or Industrial-Type Activities.
CJCS	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
CM	Configuration Management; Contract Management
CMC	Commandant of the Marine Corps
CMP	Configuration Management Plan
CNA	Center for Naval Analyses
CNAD	Conference of NATO Armaments Directors

CNC	Computer Numerical Control
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
CO	Contracting Officer; Change Order; Commanding Officer
COC	Certificate of Competency; Certification of Compliance
COCO	Contractor Owned/Contractor Operated (Facilities)
COEA	Cost and Operational Effectiveness Analysis
COGP	Commission on Government Procurement (1972)
COMDT	Commandant
COMMINT	Communications Intelligence
COMOPTEVFOR	Commander, Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy)
COMPT	Comptroller (pronounced controller)
CONUS	Continental United States
COR/COTR	Contracting Officer's (Technical) Representative
CPAF	Cost-Plus-Award Fee
CPAM	CNO Program Assessment Memorandum (Navy)
C/PD	Cost/Pricing Data
CSCI	Computer Software Configuration Item
CPFF	Cost-Plus-Fixed Fee
CPIF	Cost-Plus-Incentive Fee
CPMC	Contractor Performance Measurement Course (DSMC)
CPM-ISP	CPMC Individual Study Program (DSMC)
CPO/CCPO	(Consolidated) Civilian Personnel Office
CRLCMP	Computer Resources Life Cycle Management Plan
CPM	Critical Path Method; Contractor Performance Measurement
CPPC	Cost-Plus-Percentage of Cost
CPR	Cost Performance Report
CPSR	Contract Procurement/Purchasing System Review
CPU	Control Processing Unit
CR	Cost Reimbursement; Continuing Resolution
CRA	Continuing Resolution Authority
CRISD	Computer Resources Integrated Support Document
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CSA	Chief of Staff of the Army
CSAF	Chief of Staff of the Air Force
CSC	Computer Software Component
C/SCSC	Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria
CSDM	Computer Software Documents Manual
CSOM	Computer Software Operator's Manual
CSS	Contractor Support Services
C/SSR	Cost/Schedule Status Report
CTEA	Cost and Training Effectiveness Analysis
C-V-P	Cost-Volume-Profit
CWBS	Contract Work Breakdown Structure
CY	Calendar Year; Current Year

D

D	Development
D SPEC	Process Specification
D LEVEL	Depot Level of Maintenance
DA	Department of the Army; Department of Administration; Decision Analysis; Developing Agency/Activity
DAB	Defense Acquisition Board
DAC	Defense Acquisition Circular
DAE	Defense Acquisition Executive
DAE/PE	Defense Acquisition Executive/Procurement Executive
DAEP	Defense Acquisition Environment and Process (DSMC)
DAES	Defense Acquisition Executive Summary
DAF	Department of the Air Force
DAIP	Defense Acquisition Improvement Program (Carlucci Initiatives)
DALSO	DA Logistics Staff Officer
DAP	Designated Acquisition Program (Army)
DAPM	Defense Acquisition and Policy Management (DSMC)
DAR	OBSOLETE — Defense Acquisition Regulation (formerly ASPR). Replaced by DOD Supplement to the FAR
DARCOM	OBSOLETE — U.S. Army Material Development and Readiness Command. Now AMC.
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DARS	Defense Acquisition Regulatory System
DAS	Director of the Army Staff; Defense Audit Service
DASC	Department of the Army Systems Coordinator
DASD	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
DASN (RE&S)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Research, Engineering & Systems)
DASN (S&L)	Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding & Logistics)
DBDD	Data Base Design Document
DC	Development Coordinator (Navy. USMC)
DCA	Defense Communications Agency
DCAA	Defense Contract Audit Agency
DCAS	Defense Contract Administration Services
DCASMA	Defense Contract Administration Services Management Area
DCASPRO	Defense Contract Administration Service Plant Representative's Office
DCASR	Defense Contract Administration Service Region
DCNO	Deputy Chief of Naval Operations
DCP	Decision Coordinating Paper
DCS	Deputy Chief of Staff
DCSI	Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence (Army)
DC/S (I&L)	Deputy Chief of Staff Installations and Logistics (USMC)
DCSLE	Deputy Chief of Staff Logistics Engineering
DCSLOG (Des-log)	Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics (Army)
DCSOPS (Des-ops)	Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans (Army)
DCSPER (Des-per)	Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (Army)
DCSRDA (Des-rada)	OBSOLETE — Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development and Acquisition. See ASA (RDA). (Army)
DC/S RD&S	Deputy Chief of Staff, Research, Development & Studies (USMC)
DCSXO	Deputy Chief of Staff, Plans and Operations (AF)

DDC	Defense Documentation Center (renamed Defense Technical Information Center)
DDR&E	Director, Defense Research & Engineering (OSD)
DT&E	Director of (Development) Test and Evaluation (OSD)
DE	Decision Exercises (DSMC)
DEM/VAL, D/V	Demonstration/Validation Phase
DEPL	Deployment
DEPSECDEF	Deputy Secretary of Defense
DESC	Defense Electronic Supply Center
DESCOM	Depot System Command (Army)
DEVGEN	Marine Corps Development Center
D&F	Determination and Findings
DFARS	DOD Supplement to the FAR
DG	Defense Guidance
DGL	Distinguished Guest Lecturer
DGSC	Defense General Supply Center
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIB	Defense Industrial Base
DID	Data Item Description
DIDS	Data Item Description System
DIPEC	Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center
DIR (PA&E)	Director, Program Analysis and Evaluation (OSD)
DISAM	Defense Institute of Security Assistance Management
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLSIE	Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange
DM	Decision Memorandum
DMA	Defense Mapping Agency
DML	Depot Maintenance Level
DMMC	Defense Manufacturing Management Course (DSMC)
DMO	Defense Mobilization Order
DMS	Defense Materials System
DMSO	OBSOLETE — Director Major Staff Office (Navy)
DNA	Defense Nuclear Agency
DNC	Direct Numerical Control
DNSARC	OBSOLETE — Department of the Navy Systems Acquisition Review Council. See NPDM.
DOD	Department of Defense
(DOD)5000.1	DODD 5000.1
(DOD)5000.2	DODI 5000.2
DODCI	Department of Defense Computer Institute
DODD	Department of Defense Directive
DODI	Department of Defense Instruction
DODISS	Department of Defense Index of Specifications & Standards
DOE	Department of Energy
DON	Department of the Navy
DOP	Development Options Proposal (Navy)
DOT&E	Director, Operational Test and Evaluation (OSD)
DP	Development Plan/Proposal; Decision Package
DPA	Defense Production Act
DPESO	DOD Product Engineering Services Office
DPG	Defense Policy Guidance
DPM	Defense Program Memorandum/Deputy Program Manager

DPML	Deputy Program Manager for Logistics
DPPG	Defense Policy and Planning Guidance
DPS	Decision Package Sets; Defense Priorities System
DRB	Defense Resources Board
DRI	Department of Research & Information (DSMC)
DSARC	OBSOLETE -- Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council. See DAB.
DSB	Defense Science Board
DSMC	Defense Systems Management College
DSP	Defense Standardization Program
DSS	Decision Support System
DSSA	Defense Security Assistance Agency (OSD)
DT	Development Testing
DTC	Design-to-Cost
DTD	Dated
DT&E	Development Test and Evaluation
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center (formerly Defense Documentation Center)
DTLCC	Design to Life-Cycle-Cost
DT/OT	Development Testing/Operational Testing
DTUPC	Design to Unit Production Cost
DUSD(T&E)	Deputy USD (Test & Evaluation)

E

E ³	Electromagnetic environmental effects.
E SPEC	Material Specification
EA	Evolutionary Acquisition
EAC	Estimated Cost at Completion
EAPROM	Electrically Alterable Programmable Read-Only Memory
ECAC	Electromagnetic Compatibility Analysis Center
ECCM	Electronic Counter-Countermeasures
ECM	Electronic Countermeasures
ECP	Engineering Change Proposal
EDM	Engineering Development Model
EDP/E	Electronic Data Processing/Equipment
EI	End Item
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIR	Equipment Improvement Recommendation (Army)
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELINT	Electronic Intelligence
EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EOQ	Economic Order Quantity
EP	Engineering Proposal; Engineering Practice
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency; Extended Planning Annex; Economic Price Adjustment
EPROM	Eraseable Programmable Read-Only Memory
ERC	Executive Refresher Course (DSMC)
ERDA	Energy Research and Development Administration
ES	End Strength; Expert Systems (Computers)
ESD	Electronics Systems Division (AF)
ESF	Economic Support Fund
ETR	Estimated Time to Repair
EW	Electronic Warfare
EXP	Expense

F

F³/FFF	Form-Fit-Function
FAC	Federal Acquisition Circular
FAI	Federal Acquisition Institute
FA-IPT	First Article Initial Production Testing
FA-PPT	First Article Preproduction Testing
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FAT	First Article Testing; Factory Acceptance Test
FC	Fixed Cost
FCA	Functional Configuration Audit
FCI	Functional Configuration Identification
FCRC	Federal Contract Research Center
FDR	Final/Formal Design Review
FDTE	Force Development Testing and Experimentation (Army)
FEBA	Forward Edge of Battle Area
FFP	Firm Fixed Price
FFRDC	Federally Funded R&D Center
FFW	Failure-Free Warranty
FISO	Force Integration Staff Officer (Army)
FIT	Fault Isolation Tree
FLOT	Forward Line of Troops; Flotilla
FM	Financial Management
FMEA	Failure Mode and Effects Analysis
FMECA	Failure Mode and Effects Criticality Analysis
FMP	Fleet Modernization Plan (Navy)
FMS	Foreign Military Sales; Flexible Machining System
FMSA	Foreign Military Sales Act
FMSO	Foreign Military Sales Order
FOC	Full Operational Capability
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FORSCOM	U.S. Army Forces Command
FOT&E	Follow-on Operational Test and Evaluation
FP	Fixed Price
PPAF	Fixed Price Award Fee
FPDS	Federal Procurement Data System
FPIF	Fixed Price Incentive Fee
FPM	Fundamentals of Program Management
FPR	Obsolete. Federal Procurement Regulations. Replaced by FAR.
FQR	Formal Qualification Review
FRACAS	Failure Reporting, Analysis and Corrective Action System
FSAMC	Fundamentals of Systems Acquisition Management Course (DSMC)
FSCM	Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers
FSD	Full Scale Development Phase (Sometimes called Full Scale Engineering Development, FSED)
FSG	Federal Stock Group
FSM	Firmware Support Manual
FSN	Federal Stock Number
FSS	Federal Supply Schedule
FTD	Foreign Technology Division (AF)
FUE	First Unit Equipped
FY	Fiscal Year

FYDP
FYP

Five Year Defense Program
Five Year Plan. At Component Level, e.g., Department of the
Navy Five Year Plan (DNFYF).

G

G&A	General and Administrative
GAO	General Accounting Office
GAQA	Government Acquisition Quality Assurance
GAT	Government Acceptance Test
GBD	Geometric Data Base
GBL	Government Bill of Lading
GFAE	Government Furnished Aeronautical Equipment
GFE	Government Furnished Equipment
GFF	Government Furnished Facilities
GFI	Government Furnished Information
GFM	Government Furnished Material
GFP	Government Furnished Property
GFS	Government Furnished Software
GIDEP	Government Industry Data Exchange Program
GNP	Gross National Product
GOCO	Government-Owned, Contractor-Operated (Facility)
GOGO	Government-Owned, Government-Operated (Facility)
GOVT	(Federal) Government
GPETE	General Purpose Electronic Test Equipment
GREEN \$	Marine Corps Appropriations
GRH	Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Budget Deficit Control Act
GSA	General Services Administration
GSBCA	Government Services Board of Contract Appeals
GSE	Ground Support Equipment

H

HAC	House Appropriations Committee
HARDMAN	Manpower Planning for Hardware (Navy)
HASC	House Armed Services Committee
HBC	House Budget Committee
HCA	Head Contracting Agency /Activity
HDBK	Handbook
HFE	Human Factors Engineering
HOI	Headquarters Operating Instruction (AF)
HOL	Higher Order Language
HQ	Headquarters
HQMC	Headquarters, Marine Corps
HW	Hardware
H/W	Hardware (Computers)
HWCi	Hardware Configuration Item

I

IAW	In Accordance With
ICA	Independent Cost Analysis
ICAF	Industrial College of the Armed Forces
ICE	Independent Cost Estimate
ICG	Interactive Computerized Graphic
ICP	Inventory Control Point
ICWG	Interface Control Working Group
IDA	Institute for Defense Analysis
IDD	Interface Design Document
IE	Industrial Engineer
IES	Industrial Engineering Standard
IF	Industrial Fund
IFB	Invitation for Bid
IFT	Industry Field Trip (DSMC)
IG	Inspector General
IGCE	Independent Government Cost Estimate
I&L	Installations and Logistics
ILS	Integrated Logistics Support
ILSMP	ILS Management Plan
ILSMT	ILS Management Team
ILSP	ILS Plan
IM	Item Manager
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMIP	Industrial Modernization Improvement Program
IML	Intermediate Maintenance Level
INSURV	Board of Inspection and Survey (BIS)(Navy)
IOC	Initial Operational Capability
IOT&E	Initial Operational Test and Evaluation
IP	Industry Program (DSMC)
IPCE	Independent Parametric Cost Estimate
IPE	Industrial Plant Equipment
IPF	Initial Production Facilities
IPP	Industrial Preparedness Planning
IPR	In-Progress/Process Review
IPS	Integrated Program Summary
IR&D	Independent Research and Development
IRS	Interface Requirements Specification
ISA	International Security Affairs (OSD)
ISEA	In-Service Engineering Agent (Navy)
ITP	Integrated Test Plan
IV&V	Independent Verification and Validation

J

JAMAC	Joint Aeronautical Materials Activity
JCMPO	Joint Cruise Missile Project Office
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JIEP	Joint Intelligence Estimate for Planning
JIT	Just-in-Time
JLC	Joint Logistics Commanders
JLRSA	Joint Long Range Strategic Appraisal. Replaced the JLREID
JMSNS	OBSOLETE — Justification for Major System New Start. See Mission Need Statement
JOA	Joint Operating Agreement
JOP	Joint Operating Procedures
JPAM	Joint Program Assessment Memorandum
JPO	Joint Program Office
JRMB	OBSOLETE — in acquisition process. Joint Requirements & Management Board. See DAB. Still applicable to Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
JSCP	Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan
JSOR	Joint Services Operational Requirement
JSPD	Joint Strategic Planning Document
JSPS	Joint Strategic Planning System
JT&E	Joint Test and Evaluation
JTF	Joint Test Force

K

K	Thousand; Contract
KO	Contracting Officer (Also CO)
KR/Kr	Contractor
KT	Contract

L

LA	Legislative Affairs; Legislative Assistant (Congress)
LABCOM	Laboratory Command (Army)
LAN	Local Area Network
LBTS	Land Based Test Site
LCC	Life Cycle Cost
LCM	Life Cycle Management
LCSMM	Life Cycle System Management Model
LEM	Logistic Element Manager
LI	Letter of Intent (LOI)
L&L/LL	Legislative Liaison
LLCSC	Lower-Level Computer Software Component
LLO	Legislative Liaison Office
LLTM	Long Lead Time Material
LMI	Logistics Management Institute
LOA	Letter of Agreement (Army); Letter of Offer and Acceptance; Letter of Authorization
LOB	Line of Balance
LOE	Level of Effort
LOG	Logistics
LOGAMP	Logistics and Acquisition Management Program (Army)
LOGCAP	Logistics Command Assessment of Projects
LOGO	Limitation of Government Obligation
LOI	Letter of Instruction; Letter of Intent
LOR/A	Level of Repair/Analysis
LP	Limited Procurement
LR	Letter Requirement (Army)
LRG	Logistics Review Group (Navy)
LRIP	Low Rate Initial Production
LRP	Low Rate Production
LRRAP	Long Range Research, Development and Acquisition Plan (Army)
LRU	Line Replaceable Unit
LSAR	Logistic Support Analysis Record
LSA	Logistic Support Analysis
LSI	Large Scale Integration

M

M	Maintainability; Mission; Manpower
MAA	Mission Area Analysis
MAAG	Military Assistance Advisory Group
MAD	Mission Area Deficiency
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MACOM	Major Command (Army)
MADP	Materiel Acquisition Decision Process (Army)
MAJCOM	Major Command (AF)
MALC	Management of Acquisition Logistics Course (DSMC)
MAM	Materiel Acquisition Manager (Army)
MANTECH/MT	Manufacturing Technology
MANPRINT	Manpower Personnel Integration (Army)
MAP	Military Assistance Program
MAR	Management Assessment Review (AF)
MARCORPS	U.S. Marine Corps
MAS	Military Agency for Standardization; Military Assistance Sales
MASRC	Major Automated System Review Council (OSD)
MATDEV	Materiel Developer
MATE	Multipurpose Automatic Test Equipment
MC (MILCON)A/N/AF	Military Construction (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force
MCCR	Mission Critical Computer Resources
MCCS	Mission Critical Computer System
MCDEC	Marine Corps Development and Educational Center
MCOTEA	Marine Corps Operational Test and Evaluation Center
MCP	Mission Coordinating Paper; Military Construction Plan
MCPDM	Marine Corps Program Decision Meeting
MD	Managerial Development (DSMC)
MDC	Management Decision Center
MDT	Mean Down Time
ME	Manufacturing Engineering
MENS	Obsolete. Mission Element Need Statement. Replaced by JMSNS which subsequently was replaced by MNS.
MER	Manpower Estimate Report
MFHBF	Mean Flight Hours Between Failure
MFP	Materiel Fielding Plan
MICOM	Missile Command (Army)
MILCON	Military Construction (Appropriation)
MILPERS	Military Personnel
MILSCAP	Military Standard Contract Administration Procedure
MILSPEC	Military Specification
MILSTAMP	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
MILSTD	Military Standard
MILSTEP	Military Supply and Transportation Evaluation Procedures
MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MIPR	Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request
MIS	Management Information System
MK	Mark
MLA	Military Liaison Assistant (Congress)

MLDT	Mean Logistics Delay Time
MMT	Manufacturing Methods Technology
MND	Mission Need Determination; Mission Need Document
MNS	Mission Need Statement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOD	Modification; Ministry of Defense (Allied)
MOE	Measure of Effectiveness
MOP	Memorandum of Policy (JCS)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	Materiel Professional (Navy)
MP/A/N/AF/M	Military Personnel (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force/USMC
MPMC	Multinational Program Management Course (DSMC)
MPT	Manpower, Personnel and Training
MRB	Material Review Board
MRD	Milestone Review Document
MRF	Milestone Reference File
MRP	Materials Requirement Planning
MS	Milestone
MSAC	Management of Software Acquisition Course (DSMC)
MSAPC	Management of Systems Acquisition Policy Course (DSMC)
MSARC	Marine Corps Systems Acquisition Review Council
MSC	Major Subordinate Command
MSD	Material Support Date
MSG	Message
MT/MANTECH	Manufacturing Technology
MTBF	Mean Time Between Failure
MTBMA	Mean Time Between Maintenance Actions
MTTR	Mean Time To Repair
MTP	Materiel Transfer Plan (Army)
MYP	Multi-year Procurement

N

NAC	Navy Advanced Concepts; North Atlantic Council
NADEFCOL	NATO Defense College
NAE	Navy Acquisition Executive
NAMMO	NATO Multi-Role Combat Aircraft Development and Production Management Organization
NAPR	NATO Armaments Planning Review
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAVAIR SYSCOM	Naval Air Systems Command
NAVELEX SYSCOM	OBSOLETE — Naval Electronics Systems Command. See NAVSPAWAR.
NAVFAC SYSCOM	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NAVMAT	OBSOLETE — Naval Material Command
NAVMATINST	OBSOLETE — Naval Material Command Instruction
NAVPRO	Naval Plant Representative Office
NAVSEA SYSCOM	Naval Sea Systems Command
NAVSUP SYSCOM	Naval Supply Systems Command
NAVSPAWAR SYSCOM	Naval Space & Warfare Systems Command
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NC	Numerical Control
NDCP	Navy Decision Coordinating Paper
NDI	Non-Development Item (Army)
NDU	National Defense University
NMA	National Military Authorities (NATO)
NMC	Not Mission Capable
NME	Naval Material Establishment
NOA	New Obligation Authority
NOR	Notice of Revision
NPDM	Navy Program Decision Meeting
NSA	National Security Agency
NSC	National Security Council
NSCCA	Nuclear Safety Cross-Check Analysis
NSD	Navy Support Date
NSF	Navy Stock Fund
NSS	National Supply System
NTIS	National Technical Information Service (Department of Commerce)
NTP	Navy Training Plan
NWC	National War College; Naval War College

O

OAS	Office of the Assistant Secretary
OB	Operating Budget
OBA	Operating Budget Authority
OBE	Overtaken By Events
OCD	Operational Control Document
OCLL	Office, Chief of Legislative Liaison (Army)
OCSA	Office of the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army
OCT	Operational Climatic Testing
OD	Organization Development
OE	Operational Effectiveness; Organizational Effectiveness
OFPP	Office Federal Procurement Policy (OMB)
OGC	Office of General Counsel
OI	Operating Income
OIM	Office of Industrial Mobilization
OJCS	Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
OJT	On-the-Job Training
OLA	Office of Legislative Affairs (Navy)
OM/A/N/AF/M	Operation and Maintenance (Appropriations), Army/Navy/Air Force/USMC
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
ONAS	OBSOLETE — Office of Naval Acquisition Support
ONR	Office of Naval Research
O&O/PLAN	Operational and Organizational/Plan
OP/A/N/AF	Other Procurement (Appropriation), Army/Navy/Air Force
OPE	Other Plant Equipment
OPEVAL	Operational Evaluation (Navy)
OPNAV	Office of the Chief of Naval Operations
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OPR	Office of Primary Responsibility
OPSEC	Operations Security
OPTEVFOR	Operational Test and Evaluation Force (Navy)
OPNAVINST	OPNAV Instruction (Navy)
OR	Operations Research; Operational Requirement (Navy).
OR/SA	Operations Research/Systems Analysis
ORWG	Operational Requirements Working Group
OS	Operational Suitability
O/S	Operations and Support Phase
O&S	Operations and Support
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OT	Operational Testing
OTA	Operational Test Agency
OT&E	Operational Test and Evaluation
OTEA	Operational Test and Evaluation Agency (Army)
OTP	Outline Test Plan
OUSDRE	OBSOLETE — Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. See USD(A) & DDR&E (OSD).

P

P ³ I	Pre-Planned Product Improvement
P&A	Price and Availability
PA	Program Authorization (Air Force); Product Assurance
PA&E	Program Analysis and Evaluation
PAM	Pamphlet
PAPS	Periodic Armaments Planning System (NATO)
PAR	Program Assessment Review (AF)
PARR	Program Analysis and Resource Review
PAT&E	Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation
PB	President's Budget; Program Baseline
PBD	Program Budget Decision
PBS	Program Budget System (Army)
PC	Program Coordinator (Navy); Personal Computer;
PCA	Physical Configuration Audit
PCB	Printed Circuit Board
PCD	Program Change Decision
PCI	Product Configuration Identification
PCM	Program Cost Management
PCO	Procuring Contracting Officer; OBSOLETE, Principal Contracting Officer
PCR	Program Change Request; Procurement Center Representative
PD	Program Director (AF); See PROD/DEPL.
PDA	Principal Developing Agency/Activity; Principal Decision Authority
PDE	Principal DOD Executive
PDM	Program Decision Memorandum
PDP	Program Development Plan
PDR	Preliminary Design Review
PDRC	Program Development Review Committee (Navy)
PE	Planning Estimate; Program Element; Procurement Executive (OSD)
PEC	Program Element Code
PEM	Program Element Monitor (AF)
PEP	Producibility Engineering and Planning
PERS	Personnel
PERT	Program Evaluation Review Technique
PESO	Product Engineering Services Office
PFM	Program Financial Management
PGC	Policy Guidance Council (DSMC)
PHST	Packaging, Handling, Storage and Transportation
PI	Product Improvement; OBSOLETE -- Program Initiation Point (Milestone 0). See Mission Need Determination.
PIP	Product Improvement Proposal
P&L	Profit and Loss
Pk	Probability of Kill
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
PL	Public Law
PM	Program Manager; Project Manager
PMC	Program Management Course (DSMC)

PMCS	Program Management Control System
PMD	Program Management Document
PMDB	Program Management Decision Brief (DSMC)
PMO	Program Management Office
PMP	Program Management Plan
PMR	Program Manager Review
PMRT	Program Management Responsibility Transfer (AF)
PMSS	Program Manager's Support System
PMW	Program Manager's Workshop (DSMC)
POA&M	Plan of Actions and Milestones
POC	Point of Contact
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
POM	Program Objectives Memorandum
POMD	Policy and Organization Management Department (DSMC)
POMCUS	Prepositioned (Prepositioning) Material Configured to Unit Sets
PP	Procurement Plan
PPBES	Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System (Army)
PPBS	Planning, Programming and Budgeting System (DOD)
PPL	Provisioning Parts List
PPM	Principles of Program Management (DSMC)
PPR	Production Progress Report
PPS	Post-Production Support
PR	Procurement Request
PRAT	Production Reliability Acceptance Test
PRC	Program Review Committee (AF)
PRO	Plant Representative Office
PROD	Production
PROD/DEPL, P/D	Production and Deployment Phase
PROM	Programmable Read-Only Memory
PRR	Production Readiness Review
PSM	Professional Staff Member (Congress)
P&T	Personnel and Training
PWRMS	Prepositioned War Reserve Materiel Stocks
PY	Prior Year

Q

QA	Quality Assurance
QAR	Quality Assurance Representative
QBL	Qualified Bidders List
QC	Quality Control
QCR	Qualitative Construction Requirement
QPL	Qualified Products List
QQPRI	Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information (Army)
QRC	Quick Reaction Capability

R

R	Reliability
RAM	Random Access Memory
RAM/RMA	Reliability, Availability, Maintainability
RAN	OBSOLETE — Request for Authority to Negotiate (Navy)
RAP	Resource Allocation Process
RCM	Requirements Correlation Matrix (AF)
R&D	Research and Development
RDA	Research, Development and Acquisition
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test and Evaluation
RDT&E/A/N/AF/M	RDT&E (Appropriation), Army/Navy/AF/USMC
RECAP	Review and Command Assessment of Projects
RFB	Request for Bid
RFI	Ready for Issue; Request for Information
RFP	Request for Proposal
RFQ	Request for Quotation
RIF	Reduction in Force
RIW	Reliability Improvement Warranty
R&M	Reliability and Maintainability
ROC	Required Operational Capability
ROI	Return on Investment
ROM	Read-Only Memory
RSI	Rationalization, Standardization and Interoperability
RTD	Rights in Technical Data
RTO	Responsible Test Organization
RTP	Request for Technical Proposal

S

S	Sales
SA	Secretary of the Army; Systems Analysis
SAC	Senate Appropriations Committee; Strategic Air Command
SACC	Systems Acquisition Contracting Course (DSMC)
SACPMC	Systems Acquisition Career Management Program for Civilians (AF)
SADBUS	Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization Specialist
SADM	System Acquisition Decision Memorandum (Army)
SAE	Service Acquisition Executive
SAF	Secretary of the Air Force
SAFM	Systems Acquisition Funds Management Course (DSMC)
SAG	Study Advisory Group (Army)
SAIE	Special Acceptance and Inspection Equipment
SAM	Systems Acquisition Management; SAM Course for Flag & General Officers (DSMC)
SAMSO	OBSOLETE — Space and Missile System Organization. See BMO (AF).
SAR	Selected Acquisition Report; Search and Rescue; Safety Assessment Report; Special Access Required.
(S)SARC	(Service) Systems Acquisition Review Council
SASC	Senate Armed Services Committee
S&T	Science and Technology
SBA	Small Business Administration
SBC	Senate Budget Committee
SCBCA	Small Claims Board of Contract Appeals
SCCB	Software Configuration Control Board
SCIB	Ships Characteristics and Improvement Board (Navy)
SCMP	Software Configuration Management Plan
SCN	Specification Change Notice; Ship Construction and Conversion (Appropriation) (Navy); Software Change Notice.
SCP	System Concept Paper
SD	Space Division (AF)
SDAF	Security Defense Assistance Fund
SDDD	Software Detailed Design Document
SDDM	Secretary of Defense Decision Memorandum
SDF	Software Development File
SDI	Strategic Defense Initiative
SDL	Software Development Library
SDM	Service Decision Memorandum
SDP	Software Development Plan
SDR	System Design Review
SE	School of Systems Acquisition Education (DSMC)
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense
SECNAV	Secretary of the Navy
SECNAVINST	Secretary of the Navy Instruction
SE/LM	Systems Engineering/Logistics Management
SEM	Standard Equipment Modules (Navy)
SE/M	Systems Engineering/Management
SEMP	System Engineering Management Plan

SEP	System Engineering Process
SHAPE	Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe
SHAPM	Ship Acquisition Project Manager (Navy)
S&I	Surveys & Investigations Organization of the House Appropriations Committee
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIGINT	Signal Intelligence
SIGSEC	Signal Security
SISMS	Standard Integrated Support Management System
SLEP	Service Life Extension Program
SMI	Soldier-Machine Interface (Army)
SNDM	Secretary of the Navy Decision Memorandum
SON	Statement of Need (AF)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOR	Specific Operational Requirement
SORD	System Operational Requirements Document (AF)
SOW	Statement of Work
SPAWAR SYSCOM	Naval Space & Warfare Systems Command
SPCC	Ships Parts Control Center (Navy)
SPEC	Specification
SPM	System Program Manager (AF); Software Programmer's Manual
SPO	System Project Office (AF)
SPR	Secretarial Program Review (AF); Secretarial Performance Review (OSD); Sponsor's Program Review (Navy)
SPS	Software Product Specification
SQEP	Software Quality Evaluation Plan
SRD	Systems Requirement Document
SRR	System Requirements Review
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
SRU	Subassembly Repairable Unit
SSA	Source Selection Authority; Software Support Agency
SSAC	Source Selection Advisory Council
SSEB	Source Selection Evaluation Board
SSG	Special Study Group (Army)
SSP	Source Selection Plan
SSR	Software Specification Review
SSPM	Software Standards and Procedures Manual
SSS	System/Segment Specification
ST	Special Tooling
STANAG	Standardization Agreement (NATO)
STAR	System Threat Assessment Report
STD	Standard; Software Test Description
STE	Special Test Equipment
STG/STF	Special Task Group/Special Task Force (Army)
STLDD	Software Top-Level Design Document
STP	Software Test Plan
STPR	Software Test Procedures
STR	Software Test Report
SUM	Software User's Manual
SUPSHIP	Superintendent of Shipbuilding
S/V	Survivability/Vulnerability
SVR	Shop Visit Rate

S/W
SX
SYSCOM
SYSTO

Software
Systems Management Laboratory - part of PMC (DSMC)
Systems Command
Systems Staff Officer (AF)

T

TAA	Technology Assessment Annex (DOD)
TAAF	Test, Analyze and Fix
TAC	Tactical Air Command (AF)
TACOM	Tank Automotive Command (Army)
TAD	Technology Area Descriptions
TAF	Tactical Air Forces
TBD	To be determined/developed
TC	Type Classification
TCO	Termination Contracting Officer
TD	Test Director; Technical Data
TDP	Test Design Plan; Technical Data Package
T&E	Test and Evaluation
TE	Test Equipment
TECHEVAL	Technical Evaluation
TECHMOD	Technology Modernization
TECOM	Test and Evaluation Command (Army)
TEMC	Test & Evaluation Management Course (DSMC)
TEMP	Test and Evaluation Master Plan
TIARA	Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities
TIWG	Test Integration Working Group (Army); Test Planning Working Group (AF)
TLCS	Top-Level Computer Software Component
TM	Technical Manual; Technical Management
TMAW	Technical Managers Advanced Workshop (DSMC)
TMC	Technical Management Course (DSMC)
TMD	Technical Management Department (DSMC)
TO	Technical Order
TOA	Total Obligation Authority; Table of Allowance
TP	Technical Performance
TPM	Technical Performance Measurement
TPMR	Transfer of Program Management Responsibility
TPS	Test Package Set
TPWG	Test Planning Working Group
TR	Test Report
TRACE	Total Risk Assessing Cost Estimating
TRADOC	Training and Doctrine Command (Army)
TRF	Transfer
TRNG	Training
TROSCOM	Troop Support Command (Army)
TRR	Test Readiness Review
TSIR	Total System Integration Responsibility
TSM	TRADOC System Manager
TSPR	Total System Performance Responsibility
TTF&T	Technology Transfer, Fabrication and Test

U

UCA	Undefinitized Contract Action
UDF	Unit Development Folder
UE	Unit Equipment
UNK	Unknown(s)
UNK/UNKS	Unknown Unknowns
UNSECNAV	Under Secretary of the Navy
UPS	Uniform Procurement System
USA	U.S. Army; Under Secretary of the Army
USAF	U.S. Air Force; Under Secretary of the Air Force
USASAC	Security Assistance Center (Army)
U.S.C.	United States Code
USD(A)	Undersecretary of Defense (Acquisition)
USD(P)	Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
USD(R&E)	OBSOLETE -- Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering. See USD(A) and DDR&E.
USG	U.S. Government
USMC	U.S. Marine Corps
USN	U.S. Navy
UUT	Unit Under Test

V

VC	Variable Cost
VDD	Version Description Document
VE	Value Engineering
VECP	Value Engineering Change Proposal
VERT	Venture Evaluation and Review Technique
VCNO	Vice Chief of Naval Operations (Navy)
VCSA	Vice Chief of Staff (Army)
VCSAF	Vice Chief of Staff (AF)
VCJCS	Vice Chief, Joint Chiefs of Staff
VHSIC	Very High Speed Integrated Circuit
VLSI	Very Large Scale Integration

W

WBS	Work Breakdown Structure
WP/A/N/AF/M	Weapons Procurement (Appropriation), Army/Navy/AF/USMC
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WSAM	Weapon Systems Acquisition Manager Program for Naval Officers
WSIG	Weapon Support Improvement Group (OSD)
WSMP	Weapon System Master Plan (AF)
WSSM	OBSOLETE -- Weapon System Staff Manager (Army)

X

XO	Executive Officer
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APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

Acceptance The act of an authorized representative of the government by which the government assumes for itself, or as agent of another, ownership of existing and identified supplies tendered or approves specific services rendered, as partial or complete performance of the contract on the part of the contractor.

Accounts Payable Amounts due the public or other U.S. Government agencies for materials and services received, wages earned, and fringe benefits unpaid.

Accounts Receivable Amounts due from debtors on open accounts. Under appropriated funds, amounts due from debtors for reimbursements earned or for appropriation refunds due.

Accrual Accounting The basis of accounting whereby revenue is recognized when it is realized and when expenses are recognized when incurred, without regard to time of receipt or payment of cash.

R Acquisition The process for obtaining systems, equipment or modifications to existing inventory items. In DOD, it includes development (RDT&E) and production (procurement).

R Acquisition Category Navy and Marine Corps designation for acquisition programs—ACAT I (major); ACAT II, III, IV M/T (less than major).

Acquisition Life Cycle Five phases, each proceeded by a milestone or other decision point, during which a system goes through research, development, test and evaluation and production. The five phases of the defense acquisition process are: (1) Concept Exploration, (2) Demonstration and Validation, (3) Full Scale Development, (4) Production and Deployment and (5) Operations Support. (Pending name changes: (2) Concept Demonstration and Validation, (3) Full Scale Development and Low Rate Initial Production, (4) Full Rate Production and Initial Deployment.)
See Phases.

Acquisition Logistics Process of systematically identifying and assessing logistics alternatives, analyzing and resolving logistics deficiencies, and managing integrated logistic support throughout the acquisition process.

Acquisition Plan A document which records program decisions, contains the requirement, provides appropriate analysis of technical options and the life cycle plans for development, production, training and support of materiel items. Required by the FAR in the Contracting Process.

N Acquisition Decision Memorandum Documents SECDEF milestone decision. May also be used to document SECDEF decision on joint or OSD/OJCS MNS.

Acquisition Program

A directed effort funded either through procurement appropriations, through the Security Assistance Program, or the RDT&E appropriation with the goal of providing a new or improved capability in response to a validated need. An acquisition program may include either development or procurement of system, subsystems, equipment, munitions, or modifications to them, as well as supporting equipment, systems, projects, and studies. Excluded from this definition and from this regulation are general purpose, commercially available automatic data processing assets.

N Act

A bill or measure after it passes one or both Houses of Congress. Also denotes a law in place.

N Advocates

(1) Overseers in OSD and services whose job is to encourage, monitor, enforce, and report progress in attaining certain disciplines and goals. Includes advocates for competition, streamlining, specifications and other topical issues. (2) Persons or organizations actively supporting and "selling" an acquisition program.

Acquisition Risk

The chance that some element of an acquisition program produces an unintended result with an adverse effect on system effectiveness, suitability cost, or availability for deployment. See Risk.

Acquisition Strategy

The conceptual framework for conducting systems acquisition, encompassing the broad concepts and objectives which direct and control the overall development, production, and deployment of a system. It evolves in parallel with the system's maturation. It must be stable enough to provide continuity but dynamic and flexible enough to accommodate change. It is tailored to fit the needs for developing, producing and fielding the system. Required by OMB Circular A-109 and service directives for virtually all programs.

Action Officer

The person responsible for taking action on a project, for coordination of all staff activities, and assembling the action package for decision by higher authority.

Active Repair Time

That portion of down time during which one or more technicians are working on the system to effect a repair. This time includes preparation time, fault-location time, fault-correction time, and final checkout time for the system.

Actual Cost

A cost sustained in fact, on the basis of costs incurred, as distinguished from forecasted or estimated costs.

Actual Cost of Work Performed

The costs actually incurred and recorded in accomplishing the work performed within a given time period.

Actual Dollars

Expenditures as recorded in prior time periods.

Actual Time

The time taken by a workman to complete a task or an element of a task.

R Administrating Contracting Officer

The government contracting officer, often at an installation other than the one which made the contract, who handles the business administration of the contract.

Administrative Time

The portion of down time not included under active repair time and logistics time.

**R Advance Buy/
Advance
Procurement**

Procurement of long-lead time materials or components earlier than the FY in which the end item is funded.

**R Advance Buy
Funding**

That part of the procurement funding for an end item that is separately identified in an earlier year as an advance procurement.

**N Advance
Funding**

Budget authority provided in an appropriation act that allows funds to be committed to a specific purpose (obligated) and spent during this fiscal year even though the appropriation actually is for the next fiscal year. Advance funding generally is used to avoid requests for supplemental appropriations for entitlement programs late in a fiscal year when the appropriations for the current fiscal year are too low.

**Advanced
Development (6.3)**

A funding category including all projects which have moved into the development of hardware for experimental or operational test. 6.3A is nonsystem and 6.3B is system development.

Affordability

Function of cost, priority, and availability of fiscal and manpower resources.

N Aggregates

The totals relating to the whole budget rather than a particular function, program, or line item. The seven budget aggregates are budget authority, outlays, revenues, deficit/surplus, level of public debt, new direct loan obligations, and new guaranteed loan commitments.

**Air Force
Designated
Acquisition
Program**

A system acquisition program not designated as a major system acquisition but determined by the Secretary of the Air Force to be of such importance and priority as to require special management attention and Secretarial level milestone decisions.

Allocable Cost

A cost is allocable if it is assignable or chargeable to one or more cost objectives in accordance with the relative benefits received or other equitable relationships defined or agreed to between contractual parties.

**Allocated
Baseline**

Development specification (type B spec) which defines performance requirements for each configuration item of the system.

Allocated Budget

See Total Allocated Budget

**Allocated
Configuration
Identification**

Currently approved performance-oriented specifications governing the development of configuration items that are a part of a higher level configuration item (CI), in which each specification: (1) defines the functional characteristics that are allocated from those of the higher level CI; (2) establishes the tests required to demonstrate achievement of its allocated functional characteristics; (3) delineates necessary interface requirements with other CIs; and (4) establishes design constraints, if any, such as component/part standardization, use of inventory items and integrated logistic support requirements.

	Allocation	An authorization by a designated official of a DOD component making funds available within a prescribed amount to an operating agency for the purpose of making allotments (i.e., the first subdivision of an apportionment).
	Allotment	An authorization granted within and pursuant to an allocation for the purpose of incurring commitments, obligations, and expenditures in the accomplishment of an approved budget. Therefore, an allotment is a subdivision of an appropriation which provides the funding authority for an official to accomplish a specific function or mission.
	Allowance	A time increment included in the standard time for an operation to compensate the workman for production lost due to fatigue and normally expected interruptions, such as personal and unavoidable delays.
R	Alternatives	A choice limited to one of two or more possibilities. Can be called options.
R	Analog Cost Estimate	An estimate of costs based on historical data of a similar (analog) item.
	Analysis of Manufacturing Operations	The review and evaluation of assembly and fabrication processes to determine how effectively and efficiently the contractor's manufacturing operations have been planned or accomplished.
	Anti-Deficiency Act Section 3679 Revised Status (31 U.S.C. 665)	The salient features of this Act include: (a) Prohibitions against authorizing or incurring obligations or expenditures in excess of amounts apportioned by the OMB or in excess of amounts permitted by agency regulations; (b) establishment of procedures for determining the responsibility for violations and for reporting violations to the President, through OMB and to the Congress.
N	Appeal Process	From Congress, provides DOD opportunity to justify restoration of all or part of any program reductions or changes made by a committee report. Processed through comptroller. Normally generated in Pentagon.
	Apportioned Effort	Effort that by itself is not readily divisible into short-span work packages but which is related in direct proportion to measured effort.
R	Apportionment	A determination made by the Office of Management and Budget which limits the amount of obligations or expenditures which may be incurred during a specified time period. An apportionment may limit all obligations to be incurred during the specified period or it may limit obligations to be incurred for a specific activity, function, project, object, or a combination thereof. The third of four phases of the DOD resource allocation process.
	Appraisal	Impartial analysis of information, at each responsible management and control level, from which the effectiveness and efficiency of the total process can be measured and preventive/corrective action determined.

R	Appropriation	A part of an Appropriation Act by Congress providing a specified amount of funds to be used for designated purposes. Appropriations include: (1) research, development, test and evaluation, RDT&E; (2) reserve personnel, RP; (3) military personnel, MP; (4) military construction, MC; (5) weapons procurement, WP; (6) operations and maintenance, O&M; (7) aircraft procurement, AP; (8) other procurement, OP; (9) shipbuilding and conversion, SC; (10) family housing, Defense, FHD; (11) claims, Defense, CD; (12) retired pay, Defense, RPD; (13) procurement, Marine Corps, PMC.
N	Appropriators (Appropriations Committees)	The Senate and House Appropriations Committees. They originate legislation granting funding for federal agencies and also have oversight authority to monitor how funds are spent.
	Appropriation Limitation	An amount fixed by Congress within an appropriation which cannot be exceeded.
R	Approved Programs	The technical and operational, schedule, and quantity requirements reflected in the latest approved SECDEF ADM or in any other document reflecting a more current decision of the SECDEF or other appropriate approval authority (such as the President's budget and supporting documentation). Changes being considered and reflected in PPBS memoranda (such as POMs, PDMs, and PBDs) may not be reported until approved and included in the President's budget.
	Arithmetic Mean	The sum of all values of a set of observations divided by the number of observations. Also known as an average or mean.
N	Armaments	Weapons with lethality capability (i.e., missiles, rounds, etc.)
	Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals	Board established to act as the authorized representative of SECDEF or department Secretaries, in deciding appeals under the disputes clause of government contracts.
N	Armed Services Committees (Senate and House)	Standing committees of Senate (SASC) and House (HASC) which authorize DOD programs and conduct oversight.
	Armed Services Procurement Regulation	OBSOLETE. ASPR was redesignated the Defense Acquisition Regulation, now superseded by the DoD Supplement to the Federal Acquisition Regulations.
	Assembly	Two or more parts or subassemblies joined together to form a complete unit, structure, or other article.
	Assembly Chart	Portrays the proposed sequence of assembly operations constituting the assembly process in the production of goods that are composed of many components.
	Assessment Report	The report generated by an independent assessment of a major system during any phase of the acquisition and support process to provide an examination and evaluation of technical requirements, status toward achievement of those requirements, identify problems and problem causes and make recommendations for correction.
	Atmospheric/Off the Wall Estimate	A wild guess (usually a cost estimate) based on experience of the estimator, but without confidence.

	Attrition	The loss of a resource due to natural causes in the normal course of events such as a turnover of employees or spoilage and obsolescence of material.
	Audit	The systematic examination of records and documents to determine: (1) adequacy and effectiveness of budgeting, accounting, financial and related policies and procedures; (2) compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, policies, and prescribed procedures; (3) reliability, accuracy and completeness of financial and administrative records and reports; and (4) the extent to which funds and other resources are properly protected and effectively used.
R	Auditor	Represents the cognizant audit office designated by the DCAA or Service audit activities for conducting audit reviews of the contractor's accounting system policies and procedures for compliance with the criteria.
	Austerity	Enforced or extreme economy.
R	Authority	The authority to make and enforce a decision.
R	Authorization	An act of Congress which permits a federal program or activity to begin or continue from year to year. It sets limits on funds that can be appropriated, but does not grant funding which must be provided by a separate Congressional appropriation.
	Authorized Work	That effort which has been definitized and is on contract, plus that which definitized contract costs have not been agreed to but for which written authorization has been received.
N	Authorizers (Authorization Committees)	The standing committees of Congress which have legislative authority, authorize programs, and conduct oversight over agency programs. Examples: DOD - Senate and House Armed Services Committees; Department of Education - Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, House Education and Labor Committee.
	Automatic Data Processing Equipment	(1) A machine, or a group of inter-connected machines, consisting of input, storage, computing, control, and output services, which uses electronic circuitry in the main computing element to perform arithmetic and/or logical operations automatically by means of internally stored or externally controlled programmed instructions. (2) The data processing equipment which directly supports or services the central computer operations.
	Availability	A measure of the degree to which an item is in the operable and committable state at the start of a mission when the mission is called for at an unknown (random) time. (See Reliability, Availability and Maintainability.)
	Avoidable Delay	Any time during an assigned work period which is within the control of the workman and which he uses for idling or for doing things unnecessary to the performance of the operation. Such time does not include allowance for personal requirements, fatigue, and unavoidable delays.

B

	Balanced Line	A series of progressive related operations with approximately equal standard times for each, arranged so that work flows at a desired steady rate from one operation to the next.
	Ball Park Estimate	Very rough estimate (usually cost estimate), but with some knowledge and confidence. ("Somewhere in the ball park.")
	Bank	A planned accumulation of work-in-process to permit reasonable fluctuations in performance times of coordinated or associated operations.
	Bar Chart	The detailed graphical working plan of a part providing sequence and time for the job scheduled ahead and progress to date.
R	Baseline	Defined quantity or quality used as starting point for subsequent efforts and progress measurement. See Performance Measurement Baseline and Program Baseline. Can be a technical baseline or cost baseline.
N	Baseline Comparison System	A current operational system, or a composite of current operational subsystems, which most closely represents the design, operational, and support characteristics of the new system under development.
	Baseline Cost Estimate	A detailed estimate of acquisition and ownership costs normally required for high level decisions. This estimate is performed early in the program and serves as the basepoint for all subsequent tracking and auditing purposes.
	Base Program	The base program is the program described in the FYDP base file, when updated to conform to the budget presented to Congress in January. It constitutes the base from which all current-year program changes are considered.
	Base Year	A reference period which determines a fixed price level for comparison in economic escalation calculations and cost estimates. The price level index for the base year is 1.000.
	Basic Ordering Agreement	An instrument of understanding (not a contract) executed between a procuring activity and a contractor which sets forth negotiated contract clauses which will be applicable to future procurements entered into between the parties during the term of the agreement. It includes as specific as possible a description of the supplies or services and a description of the method for determination of prices.
N	Basic Research	6.1 money. Efforts typically performed in laboratories as experiments to explore the basic laws of science and their potential application to DOD weapon systems or technology development.
N	Basics	Six-week fundamentals of system acquisition management course required of students prior to embarking on remainder of 20-week PMC (DSMC).
N	Bells and Whistles	As the system proceeds through development, offer requirements for it change, sometimes causing the user or developer to want to add to its mission—give it more things to do (i.e., more firepower or armor, another radar, etc.). These new responsibilities or requirements are called bells and whistles.

Best Effort (Contractor's)	Contractor's responsibility to do the best job that can be done under terms of the contract. Usually used in connection with cost-plus contract.
Bid	A prospective contractor's (bidder's) reply to sealed bid a solicitation document. Needs only government acceptance to constitute a binding contract.
Bid and Proposal Costs	Costs incurred in preparing, submitting, and supporting bids and proposals (whether or not solicited) on potential government or non-government contracts.
Bidders Conference	In sealed bid procurements, a meeting of prospective bidders arranged by the contracting officer during the solicitation period to help solicited firms fully understand the government's requirements and to give them an opportunity to ask questions. (For research and development procurements, see Presolicitation Conference.)
Bidders (Mailing) List (Master Bidders List)	List of sources maintained by the procuring officer from which bids or proposals or quotations can be solicited.
N Bill	Most legislative proposals introduced and before Congress. Designated HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to where they originate and by a number assigned in order in which introduced.
R Black Program	Program with high security classification normally processed outside the DAB or service Life Cycle Management Processes. Includes some C I programs and the like.
Blanket Purchase Agreement	A negotiated contractual agreement between a contractor and the government under which individual purchase orders not exceeding \$2,500 may be placed for a specified period of time and within a stipulated aggregate amount.
N Bless	Agree to something, usually by higher authority, officially or unofficially.
Bogey	A dollar goal. Usually refers to an amount to be subtracted from total obligational authority.
Boiler Plate	Prearranged format - applies to anything which is not subject to frequent change. See General Provisions.
Bottoms Up Cost Estimate	See Engineering Cost Estimate.
Bow Wave	Impact of deferred funding. Early program funding profile did not match program requirements; subsequent profile shows steep increases over years to catch up.
Brainstorm	A meeting at which ideas are freely surfaced and discussed, no matter how far out they may be, in the interest of uncovering all possible approaches to (or parameters of) an issue or problem. After all ideas are out, they can be discussed and evaluated.

	Brassboard Configuration	An experimental device (or group of devices) used to determine feasibility and to develop technical and operational data. It will normally be a model sufficiently hardened for use outside of laboratory environments to demonstrate the technical and operational principles of immediate interest. It may resemble the end item, but is not intended for use as the end item.
	Breadboard Configuration	An experimental device (or group of devices) used to determine feasibility and to develop technical data. It will normally only be configured for laboratory use to demonstrate the technical principles of immediate interest. It may not resemble the end item and is not intended for use as the projected end item.
	Break-even Analysis	Analysis of proposed procurement and facilitization to compare potential cost of establishing a second source with potential savings due to competitive pressure from the second source.
N	Break-even Point	(1) In business enterprise, the point at which revenues from sales exactly equal total incurred costs, i.e., $\text{Revenues} = \text{Variable Costs} + \text{Fixed Costs}$. (2) In decision-making such as make versus buy, lease versus buy, etc., it is the point of indifference, meaning that level of activity where either method results in exactly the same cost. These type of break-even decisions often involve making assumptions about levels of activity such as number of units needed.
	Breakout	Execution of acquisition strategy to convert some parts or systems components from contractor furnished to government furnished. Rather than having prime contractor provide from its sources, government goes out to industry direct and procures items.
	Budget	A plan of operations for a fiscal period in terms of (a) estimated costs, obligations, and expenditures; (b) source of funds for financing including anticipated reimbursements and other resources; and (c) history and workload data for the projected programs and activities.
	Budget Activity	A budget activity is a major subdivision of a budget appropriation, generally in mission areas. It records estimates for a component function or activity to be funded by the appropriation.
	Budget Authority	Authority provided by law to enter into obligations which generally result in disbursements of Government funds. Also known as obligational authority.
	Budget Estimate	Cost estimate prepared for inclusion in DOD budget to support acquisition program.
R	Budget Estimate Submission	The service budget submissions to OSD showing budget requirements for inclusion in the DOD budget. Every other Fall (even years) under two-year budget, every Fall under one-year budget.
	Budget Execution	See Execution.
	Budget for Work Packages	See Work Package Budgets.

	Budgeted Cost for Work Performed	The sum of the budgets for completed work packages and completed portions of open work packages, plus the appropriate portion of the budgets for level of effort and apportioned effort.
	Budgeted Cost for Work Scheduled	The sum of the budgets for all work (work packages, planning packages, etc.) scheduled to be accomplished (including in-process work packages), plus the amount of level of effort and apportioned effort scheduled to be accomplished within a given time period.
R	Budgeting	The process of translating approved resource requirements into a funding profile.
N	Budget Resolution	A congressional concurrent resolution (neither law nor binding) passed by both Houses of Congress which sets overall spending levels for the authorizers and appropriators for the budget before them.
	Budget Year	The year following the current fiscal year, and for which the budget estimate is prepared. For example, if the current fiscal year is Fiscal Year 1985, the budget year would be Fiscal Year 1986.
	Builder's Trial	Evaluation trials and inspection conducted underway by the builder for the purpose of assuring the builder and the Navy that the ship is, or will be, ready for acceptance trials. This trial should be a comprehensive test of all ship's equipment and approximate the scope of the acceptance trial.
	Built-in Test Equipment	Any device permanently mounted in the prime equipment and used for the express purpose of testing the prime equipment, either independently or in association with external test equipment.
	Burden	Costs which cannot be attributed or assigned to a system as direct cost (overhead rates, general and administrative expenses, etc.).
	Burn Rate	The monthly rate at which a contract's funds are expended during the period of the contract.
	Buy	(1) To approve, concur, or accept an action or proposal from another agency or office. (2) The number of end items to be procured either over a certain period or in total.
N	Buy-American Act	Provides U.S. government generally give preference to domestic end products. (41 USC 10 A-D). This preference is accorded during price evaluation process by applying punitive evaluation factor to most foreign products. Subsequently modified (relaxed) by Culver-Nunn Amendment (1977) and other 1979 trade agreements for dealing with NATO allies.
	Buy-in	Submission of an offer, usually substantially below estimated cost, with the expectation of winning the contract.

C

	Capability	A measure of the system ability to achieve the mission objectives, given the system condition during the mission.
	Capacity Analysis	An analysis most frequently employed in a machine or process area to project capacity for additional business.
N	Captive Carry	In testing, the use of the primary (or similar) platform in which to deploy the weapon system being tested.
	Centralized Management	The concept of using a single, designated management authority. It includes system management, program/project management, and product management.
	Change Order	Unilateral direction to a contractor to modify a contractual requirement within the scope of the contract, pursuant to the Changes clause contained in the contract.
	Chop	Concurrence acquired during coordination.
	Coefficient of Correlation	A summary statistic which measures the degree of correlation between variables and is expressed in numerical terms which are independent of the units of the original data.
	Coefficient of Determination	The square of the coefficient of correlation indicating the percent variation in the dependent variable explained by the independent variable(s). Its range is from 0 to 1.0.
	Combat Development	Covers research, development, and testing of new doctrines, organizations, and materiel for early integration into the Army structure. (Army)
	Combat System Test Installation	A collection of subsystems including weapon, sensor, and information processing equipment together with their interfaces installed for the purposes of early testing prior to the availability of a first production item, at a test facility designed to simulate the essential parts of the production item.
R	Compatibility	The compability of two or more operational items/systems to exist or function as elements of a larger operational system or operational environment without mutual interference. Applies also to multi-service or multi-national use. See soldier-machine interface.
R	Competition	Part of an acquisition strategy whereby more than one contractor is sought to bid on performing a service or function, with the winner being selected on the basis of criteria established by the activity for whom the work is to be performed. The law and DOD policy requires maximum (full and open) competition throughout the acquisition life cycle.
	Component	(1) Subsystem, assembly, subassembly or other major element of an end item. (2) Military department, or agency, of DoD.

N	Component Breakout	See Breakout.
	Compounding	The process of increasing the future worth of a present amount. An application of the principle that future worth is greater than present worth when viewed from the future due to the payment of interest.
N	Computer Program	A series of instructions or statements in a form acceptable to a computer, designed to cause the computer to execute an operation.
N	Computer Software	Computer programs and computer data bases.
R	Computer Resources Life Cycle Management Plan	The primary program management document that describes the development, acquisition, test, and support plans for computer resources integral to, or used in, direct support of systems.
N	Computer Software Documentation	Technical data, including computer listings and printouts in human-readable form which (a) documents the design or details the software, (b) explains the capabilities of software, or (c) provides operating instructions.
N	Commerce Business Daily	Publication of Department of Commerce in which government publicizes a potential buy (a "synopsis") to notify interested vendors.
	Commercial Item	An end item available on the commercial market, most likely not developed/produced for DoD.
R	Commitment	A firm administrative reservation of funds for future obligations by the local comptrollers. Based upon firm procurement directives, orders, requisitions, authorizations to issue travel orders, or requests.
	Commonality	A quality which applies to materiel or systems possessing like and interchangeable characteristics enabling each to be utilized or operated and maintained by personnel trained on the others without additional specialized training; and/or having interchangeable repair parts and/or components; and applying to consumable items interchangeably equivalent without adjustment.
N	Component Acquisition Executive	See Service Acquisition Executive.
N	Comptroller	The chief financial manager for the activity to which assigned. At OSD level, ASD(C) is responsible for PPBS and all budgetary matters.
R	Concept Exploration	Beginning at Mission Need Determination, the initial phase of the system acquisition process. During this phase, the acquisition strategy is developed, system alternatives are proposed and examined, and the systems program requirements document is expanded to support subsequent phases.
	Concurrency	Part of an acquisition strategy which would combine or overlap two or more phases of the acquisition process, or would combine development T&E with operational T&E.

Configuration A collection of an item's descriptive and governing characteristics, which can be expressed (a) in functional terms, i.e., what performance the item is expected to achieve; and (b) in physical terms; i.e., what the item should look like and consist of when it is built.

R Configuration Item An aggregation of hardware/computer software programs or any of its discrete portions which satisfies an end use function and is designated by the government for configuration.

Configuration Identification Configuration Identification is the process of establishing and describing the contractual baselines.

Configuration Management A procedure for applying technical and administrative direction and surveillance to (a) identify and document the functional and physical characteristics of an item or system, (b) control any changes to such characteristics and (c) record and report the change, process, and implementation status. The CM process must be carefully tailored to the capacity, size scope, and phase of the life cycle, nature and complexity of the system involved.

R Congressional Budget Resolution See Budget Resolution.

R Constant Year Dollars A method of relating dollars in several years by removing the effects of inflation and showing all dollars at the value they would have in a selected base year.

N Constraints Restrictions or boundaries impacting overall capability, priority, and resources.

R Consumer Price Index A measure of the change over time in the buying power of the dollar, derived by comparing the price of like items during different time periods.

Contingency Testing Additional testing required to support a decision to commit added resources to a program, when significant test objectives have not been met during planned tests.

R Continuing Resolution Congressional action (has the power of law) to provide budget authority for specific ongoing activities when the regular fiscal year Appropriation Act has not been enacted by the beginning of the fiscal year. The CR usually specifies a maximum rate at which the agency may incur obligations and is sometimes on the rate of spending of the prior year. Normally, (1) new programs cannot be started under a CR, and (2) the CR is for a designated period.

Contract An agreement between two or more legally competent parties, in the proper form, on a legal subject matter or purpose, for a legal consideration.

Contract Action An action resulting in a contract.

Contract Adjustment Board A departmental board (for example, Army Contract Adjustment Board) at the Secretarial level which deals with disputes and requests for extraordinary relief under Public Law 85-804.

	Contract Administration Office	The activity identified in the DoD Directory of Contract Administration Services Components assigned to perform contract administration responsibilities. It is a general term and includes AFPRO's, NAVPRO's, SUPSHIP's, Army plant representatives, and DCAS field offices.
N	Contract Authority	A type of budget authority that permits a federal agency to incur obligations before appropriations have been passed or in excess of the amount of money in a revolving fund. Contract authority must be funded subsequently by an appropriation so that the commitments entered into can be paid.
N	Contract Award	Takes place when contracting officer has signed and distributed the contract to the contractor.
	Contract Budget Base	The negotiated contract cost plus the estimated cost of authorized unpriced work.
N	Contract Categories	Two categories, sometimes called families: cost-reimbursement (where government pays the cost, subject to limitations), and fixed-price (where government pays a price, subject to a maximum ceiling amount if a sharing incentive is used.)
N	Contract Data Requirements List	Document used to order ("buy") and require delivery of data. Tells contractor what data to deliver, when and how it will be accepted, where to look for instructions, etc.
	Contract Definition	A funded effort, normally by two or more competing contractors, to establish specifications, to select technical approaches, to identify high-risk areas, and to make cost and production time estimates for developing large weapons systems.
R	Contracting Activity	Each service designates certain commands as contracting activities. The subordinate command in which the Principal Contracting Office is located. It may include the program office, related functional support offices, and contracting offices. DOD Far Supplement 2.1 lists the CA's. Examples are AFSC, ESD, AMC, MICOM, and NAVAIRSYSCOM. Synonymous with Procuring Activity. The Head of the CA (HCA) has certain approval and authority responsibilities.
R	Contracting Officer	Any officer or civilian designated with authority to enter into, administer or terminate contracts for the organization.
R	Contractor	An entity in private industry which enters into contracts with the government to provide goods or services. In this <u>GLOSSARY</u> , the word also applies to government-operated activities which perform work on major defense programs.
	Contractor Acquired Property	Property procured or otherwise provided by the contractor for the performance of a contract, title to which is vested in the government.
	Contractor Performance Reporting	Method requiring periodic accounting and reporting by contractor on performance under contract to date.

N	Contract Type	See Contract Categories.
	Contract Work Breakdown Structure	The complete WBS for a contract, developed and used by a contractor within the guidelines of MIL-STD 881A, and in accordance with the contract statement of work.
N	Controllability	The ability to increase or decrease spending for a particular program in the fiscal year in question. "Relatively uncontrollable" refers to spending that will occur without any new action by Congress and usually refers to spending that results from entitlements and other open-ended programs, permanent appropriations, and commitments now coming due from budget authority enacted in previous years.
	Convergence Point	The value (on the X-axis) where the experience curve crosses the horizontal line representing the labor standard. The point in time (unit number) when workers, on a learning curve, attain standard performance.
	Cooperative Development	Cooperative development includes any method by which governments cooperate to make better use of their collective research and development resources to include technical information exchange, harmonizing of requirements, codevelopment, interdependent research and development, and agreement on standards.
	Cooperative Logistics	This term is used to denote the international cooperation among NATO member nations in the logistical support of weapons and other defense systems used in the armed forces involved.
	Co-Production	An effort between governments to produce the same end item, or components of the same end item, in concert. See Dual Production (similar).
	Cost Account	A management control point at which actual costs can be accumulated and compared to budgeted cost for work performed. A cost account is a natural control point for cost/schedule planning and control, since it represents the work assigned to one responsible organizational element on the contract work breakdown structure element.
	Cost Accounting	A system of accounting analysis and reporting on costs of production of goods or services, or of operation of programs, activities, functions or organizational units. The system may also embrace cost estimating, determination of cost standards based on engineering data, and comparison of actual and standard costs for the purpose of aiding cost control.
	Cost Analysis	A process employed to develop or assess the reasonableness and validity of resource requirement estimates for military systems and programs. This process includes a statement or report of the assessment together with related conclusions.
	Cost Analysis Improvement Group	An organization within the office of the OSD Director, PA&E which advises the DAB on all matters concerning the estimation, review and presentation of cost analysis of future weapon systems. The CAIG also develops common cost estimating procedures for DoD.

N	Cost Avoidance	An action taken in the immediate timeframe that will decrease costs in the future. For example, an engineering improvement that increases the mean time between failures and thereby decreasing operating support costs can be described as a cost avoidance action. It is possible for the engineering change to incur higher costs in the immediate timeframe. As long as net total life cycle costs are less, it is a cost avoidance action. The amount of the cost avoidance is determined as the difference between two estimated cost patterns, one before the change and the one after.
R	Cost and Operational Effectiveness Analysis	The quantitative documented examination of alternative prospective systems for the purpose of identifying the preferred system for eliminating mission deficiency and its associated equipment and organizations. The examination aims at finding more precise answers to a question and not at justifying a conclusion. The analytical process includes tradeoffs among alternatives, the measurement of the effectiveness, and cost of the alternatives.
	Cost-Based Budget	A budget based on the cost of goods and services actually to be received during a given period whether paid for before the end of the period or not. Not to be confused with an expenditure-based budget, which is based on the cost of goods and services received and actually paid for.
	Cost/Benefit	A criterion for comparing programs and alternatives when benefits can be valued in dollars. Also referred to as benefit-cost ratio which is a function of equivalent benefits and equivalent costs. Useful in the search for an optimal program mix which produces the greatest number of benefits over costs.
	Cost Breakdown Structure	A system for subdividing a program into (a) hardware elements and subelements; (b) functions and subfunctions; and (c) cost categories to provide for more effective management and control of the program.
	Cost Center	A cost center is a subdivision of a field activity or a responsibility center, for which identification of costs is desired and which is amenable to cost control through one responsible supervisor.
	Cost Effectiveness	(1) A comparative evaluation derived from analysis of alternatives (actions, methods, approaches, equipment, weapon systems, support systems, force combinations, etc.) in terms of the interrelated influences of cost and effectiveness in accomplishing a specific mission. (2) A cost-effective balance must be achieved among acquisition costs, ownership costs of major systems, and system effectiveness in terms of the mission to be performed.
R	Cost Estimate	A judgment or opinion regarding cost of an object, commodity or service. A result of product of an estimating procedure which specifies the expected dollar cost required to perform a stipulated task or to acquire an item. A cost estimate may constitute a single value or a range of values.
N	Cost Estimating Methodologies	(1) Round table/expert judgment; (2) Comparison/analogy; (3) Parametric/top-down and (4) Detailed engineering/bottoms-up.

	Cost Estimating Relationship	A mathematical relationship that defines cost as a function of one or more parameters such as performance, operating characteristics, physical characteristics, etc.
	Cost Growth	A term related to the net change of an estimated or actual amount over a base figure previously established. The base must be relatable to a program, project or contract and be clearly identified including source, approval authority, specific items included, specific assumptions made, date and the amount.
	Cost Incurred	A cost identified through the use of the accrued method of accounting and reporting or otherwise actually paid. Cost of direct labor, direct materials, and direct services identified with and necessary for the performance of a contract, and all properly allocated and allowable indirect costs as shown by the books of the contractor.
	Cost Model	A compilation of cost estimating logic that aggregates cost estimating details into a total cost estimate.
	Cost Objective	A function, organizational subdivision, contract, or other work unit for which cost data are desired and for which provision is made to accumulate and measure the cost of processes, products, jobs, capitalized projects, and so forth.
	Cost Overrun	The amount by which a contractor exceeds (a) the estimated cost and/or (b) the final limitation (ceiling) of his contract.
N	Cost Performance Report	A monthly report procured by the PM from the contractor to obtain data from the contractor's management system. In standard format; used in PM's decision-making process.
N	Cost/Pricing Data	Used by contractor to respond to an RFP from Government. The Truth-in-Negotiations Act required bidding Kr to certify the accuracy of C/PD at time award is made.
R	Cost Reimbursement Contracts	In general, a category of contracts whose use is based on payment by the government to a contractor of allowable costs as prescribed by the contract. Normally only "best efforts" of the contractor are involved. Includes (a) cost, (b) cost sharing, (c) cost-plus-fixed fee (CPFF) (d) cost-plus-incentive fee (CPIF) and (e) cost-plus award fee (CPAF) contracts.
N	Cost Savings	An action that will result in a smaller than projected level of costs to achieve a specific objective. Incentive contracts where the contractor and government share in any difference in cost below the estimated target cost incurred by the contractor to achieve the objective of the contract is a cost savings. It differs from a cost avoidance in that a cost target has been set from which the amount of savings can be measured. In a cost avoidance, the amount is determined as the difference between two estimated cost patterns.
	Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria	Standards used to evaluate the effectiveness of contractors' internal systems. The C/SCSC do not require any data to be reported to the Government, but do provide for access to data needed to evaluate the system and monitor its operation during the life of the contract.

	Crew Load	The number of workers assigned to complete the work on a defined production component.
	Critical Design Review	Determines that the detail design satisfies the performance and engineering specialty requirements of the development; specification establishes the detail design compatibility among the item and other items of equipment facilities; computer programs and personnel, assesses producibility and risk areas and reviews the preliminary product specifications. Conducted during full scale development.
	Critical Issues	Those aspects of a system's capability, either operational, technical, or other, that must be questioned before a system's overall suitability can be known, and which are of primary importance to the decision authority in reaching a decision to allow the system to advance into the next phase of development.
	Critical Material	A material that has been classified as being essential to the U.S. economy. There are approximately 40 minerals in this category. The U.S. is more than 50 percent dependent on foreign sources for over half of these.
	Critical Weakness Reliability Test	This test determines the mode of failure when equipment is exposed to environments in excess of the anticipated environments. By this testing, critical levels can be determined for parameters such as vibration, temperature and voltage which will adversely affect the component.
	Cross-Servicing	That function performed by one military service in support of another military service for which reimbursement is required from the service receiving support.
	Cumulative Average Curve	A plot of the average cost of N units at any quantity N or the total cost divided by the total quantity.
N	Current Level	The amounts provided or required by law as a result of permanent appropriations, advance appropriations, existing entitlement authority, and previous year outlays from discretionary appropriations. Credit authority provided by any of these laws is also considered to be part of the current level, as are direct loans that result from defaults on guaranteed loans. See Controllability.
N	Current Services	An estimate, provided each year by OMB in Special Analysis A, of the budget authority and outlays that would be needed in the next fiscal year to continue federal programs at their current levels. These estimates reflect the anticipated costs of continuing these programs at their present spending levels without any policy changes, that is, ignoring all new presidential and congressional initiatives that have not yet been enacted into law.
	Current Year	The fiscal year in progress. (See also "Budget Year") Also called the execution year.
R	Current-Year Dollars, or Then-Year Dollars	Dollars that include the effects of inflation or escalation and reflect the price levels expected to prevail during the year at issue. See escalated dollars.

R Cycle

(1) Time required to complete a predetermined number of article(s) of production. (2) Also refers to the resource allocation process occurring annually (or every other year).

D

R	Data	All recorded information, regardless of form or characteristic. It is delivered under contract. Technical data excludes management and financial data. See Limited Data Rights and Unlimited Rights.
N	Data Call	In response to the PM's "data call," CDRL candidate items are developed by persons with data needs. Most are developed to fit under standard data item descriptions (DID's).
	DCPR Weight	The empty weight of the airplane less: (1) wheels, brakes, tires and tubes; (2) engines; (3) starter; (4) cooling fluid; (5) rubber or nylon fuel cells; (6) instruments; (7) batteries and electric power supply and conversion equipment; (8) electronic equipment; (9) turret mechanism and power operated gun mounts; (10) remote fire mechanism and sighting and scanning equipment; (11) air conditioning units and fluid; (12) auxiliary power plant unit; and (13) trapped fuel and oil.
	Debit	(1) Any bookkeeping entry in recording a transaction, the effect of which is to decrease a liability, revenue, or capital account or increase an asset, or expense account; (2) having a balance that represents an asset; (3) the act of making such an entry; (4) a debit memo or debit invoice used in dealings with customers or suppliers.
	Debug	To test or check out a program of instructions and data for an computer in order to eliminate mistakes.
R	Decision Coordinating Paper	The principal DOD document to record essential system program information for use in support of the SECDEF decision-making process at Milestones II, III, IV, and V. Summarizes accomplishments to date and plans for next phase.
N	Decrement	Need to reduce funding level for a particular program.
N	Defective Pricing	Result of cost/pricing data which was certified by contractor to be accurate and complete not being so.
N	Defense Acquisition Board	The senior general management DOD acquisition board. Chaired by USD(A). The primary forum used by DOD to provide advice, assistance, and recommendations, and to resolve issues regarding all aspects of the DOD Acquisition System in support of USD(A)'s oversight responsibilities as DAE and PE.
N	Defense Acquisition Board Committee	The appropriate supporting Committee of the DAB which holds pre-DAB meetings to agree on issues, develop recommendations and highlight significant issues for the DAB.
R	Defense Acquisition Executive	The principal advisor and assistant to the SECDEF and the focal point in OSD for the systems acquisition process. The Acquisition "Czar." Currently the USD(A).
	Defense Contract Administration Service	An agency, under direction of Director of Defense Logistics Agency, created as a result of Project 60 to provide unified contract administration services to DoD components and NASA, for all contracts except those specifically exempted.

N	Defense Enterprise Program	A specific service program designated to streamline acquisition process by reducing number of officials between PM and senior procurement executive (through the PEO). First DEP designations by SECDEF begin in FY 88.
R	Defense Guidance	Document issued by SECDEF to DOD components providing strategic framework for developing the Service POM's. Result of planning effort by OJCS, OSD and services. Until 1986, issued annually in January. In connection with two-year budget process, is issued every other (even) year.
	Defense Mission	The mission of the DoD as specified by the legislative authority.
R	Defense Resources Board	The senior-level body which supervises the OSD review of the DOD components' POM's and budget submissions and manage the program and budget review process. Membership is principal OSD ASD's and USD's.
R	Defense System Acquisition Review Council	OBSOLETE. See Defense Acquisition Board.
R	Defense Systems Management College	A DOD college dedicated to educating persons in the DoD systems acquisition process, both military and civilian in government and industry, and conducting research to support and improve DoD acquisition program management. The Commandant reports to the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition).
N	Deferral	An action of the President that temporarily withholds, delays, or precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority. A deferral must be reported by the President to Congress in a deferral message. The deferral can be overturned if either house passes a resolution disapproving it. A deferral may not extend beyond the end of the fiscal year in which the message reporting it is transmitted to Congress.
R	Deferral of Budget Authority	Any action by any officer or employee of the U.S. which temporarily withholds, delays, or effectively precludes the obligation or expenditure of budget authority. Deferrals may not extend beyond the end of the current fiscal year and may be overturned by the passage of an impoundment resolution by either House of Congress. (See Rescission.)
N	Deficiency	Operational need minus existing and planned capability. The degree of inability to successfully accomplish one or more mission tasks or functions required to achieve mission or mission area objectives. Deficiencies might arise from changing mission objectives, opposing threat systems, changes in the environment, obsolescence, or depreciation in current military assets.
N	Degradation	Lowering of quality, performance or status.
	Delay Allowance	A time increment included in a time standard to allow for predictable contingencies and minor delays beyond the control of the workmen.
	Delta	Funding change/difference.

R	Demonstration and Validation	Normally the second phase in the acquisition process, following Milestone I. Consists of steps necessary to resolve or minimize logistics problems identified during concept exploration, verify preliminary design and engineering, build prototypes, accomplish necessary planning, fully analyze trade off proposals, and prepare contract. The objective is to validate the choice of alternatives and to provide the basis for determining whether or not to proceed into full scale development.
R	DCRDA Department of the Army System Coordinator	Individual or team designated by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (RDA) to function as the HQDA POC for all aspects of a system's development and acquisition, and to coordinate the status of all events in the acquisition process for DoD major systems and program reviews.
N	Department of Defense Acquisition System	A single, uniform system whereby all equipment, facilities and sources are planned, designed, developed, acquired, maintained, and disposed of within DOD. The system entails establishing policies and practices that govern acquisition, determining and prioritizing resource requirements, directing and controlling the process and reporting to Congress.
R	Department of the Navy	It is composed of the executive part of the Department of the Navy: the Headquarters U.S. Marine Corps; the entire operating forces, including naval aviation, of the U.S. Navy and of the U.S. Marine Corps, and the reserve components of those operating forces; and all shore (field) activities, headquarters, forces, bases, installations, activities, and functions under the control or supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. It includes the U.S. Coast Guard when it operates as a military organization.
	Dependability	A measure of the degree to which an item is operable and capable of performing its required function at any (random) time during a specified mission profile, given item availability at the start of the mission.
N	Deficit	
	Deploy/ Deployment	(1) Fielding the weapon system by placing it into operational use with units in the field/fleet. (2) To arrange, place or move strategically or appropriately.
N	Design Interface	The relationship of logistics-related design parameters, such as R&M, to readiness and support resource requirements. These logistics-related design parameters are expressed in operational terms rather than as inherent values and specifically related to system readiness objectives and support costs of the materiel system (DODD 5000.39), one of the principal elements of ILS.
N	Design Parameters	Qualitative, quantitative, physical, and functional value characteristics that are inputs to the design process, for use in design tradeoffs, risk analyses, and development of a system that is responsive to system requirements.

	Design to Cost/ Goal	Management concept wherein rigorous cost goals are established during development and the control of systems costs (acquisition, operating, and support) to these goals is achieved by practical tradeoffs between operational capability, performance, costs, and schedule. Cost, as a key design parameter, is addressed on a continuing basis and as an inherent part of the development and production process. A DTC goal should be in the form of average unit flyaway cost. Also, DTC parameters for operation and support will be selected—parameters that are design-controllable, significantly affect O&S costs, and can be measured during test and evaluation. Parameters may be expressed in dollars or by other measurable factors, e.g., manpower, reliability or maintainability. Firm goals and thresholds will be established no later than entry into FSD (Milestone II). This is an in-house goal, almost contractual in nature, between the PM (Service) and the SECDEF. Allocations from this goal will become the contractual DTC goals for contractors supporting the program.
N	Design-to-Unit Production Cost	Contractual provision which is the anticipated unit production price to be paid by the Government for recurring production costs; based on a stated production quantity, rate, and time frame.
	Designated Acquisition Program	Program designated by Army Acquisition Executive for ASARC milestone review.
	Detailed Cost Estimate	See Engineering Cost Estimate.
	Detail Specification	A specification which covers all requirements for one or more types of items or services so as not to require preparation of and reference to a general specification for the common requirements.
	Determination and Findings	A special form of written approval by authorized official required by statute or regulation as prerequisite to taking certain contracting actions.
	Developing Activity/Agency	The command responsible for R&D and production of a new item.
	Development Test I	A series of tests conducted during the DEM/VAL phase. Components, subsystems, or the total (or full) system are examined to determine whether the system is ready for FSD. State-of-the-art technology is addressed in DT I.
R	Development Test II	A series of tests, normally during FSD, which provide the technical data necessary to assess whether the system is ready for low-rate initial or full production. It measures the technical performance and safety characteristics of the item and evaluates its associated tools, test equipment, training package, and maintenance test package as described in the development plan. DT II addresses accomplishment of engineer design goals and the fulfillment of contract specifications.
N	Development Test III	Tests conducted during production.

R	Development Test and Evaluation	T&E conducted to measure progress, usually of components/subsystems, and to assist the engineering design and development process and verify attainment of technical performance specifications and objectives. Usually conducted under controlled or laboratory conditions. Can be conducted before or after production begins.
	Development Testing/Operational Testing	Conducted concurrently by DT and OT test organizations to achieve test objectives for both DT and OT. It may be a complete test, a subtest, or a phase of a test.
	Deviation	A specific written authorization, granted prior to the manufacture of an item, to depart from a particular performance or design requirement of a specification, drawing or other document for a specific number of units or a specific period of time.
	Direct Cost	Any cost that is specifically identified with a particular final cost objective. Is not necessarily limited to items that are incorporated into the end product as labor or material.
	Direct Engineering	Engineering effort directly traceable to the design, manufacture, or control of specific end products.
	Direct Labor	Labor that is specifically identified with a particular final cost objective. Manufacturing direct labor includes fabrication, assembly, inspection and test for constructing the end product. Engineering direct labor consist of engineering labor such as reliability, quality assurance, test, design, etc., that is readily identified with the end product.
	Direct Labor Standard	A specified output or a time allowance established for a direct labor operation.
	Direct Materials	Includes raw materials, purchased parts and subcontracted items required to manufacture and assemble completed products. A direct material cost is the cost of material used in making a product and is directly associated with a change in the product.
	Disbursements	In budgetary usage, gross disbursements represent the amount of checks issued, cash, or other payments made less refunds received. Net disbursements represent gross disbursements less income collected and credited to the appropriation or fund account, such as amounts received for goods and services provided. (See also Outlays).
R	Discounting	The process of reducing a future amount to a present value.
	DoD Components	The Military Departments, the Defense Agencies, the Organization of the JCS, and the OSD and activities administratively supported by OSD.
	DoD Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System	See Planning, Programming and Budgeting System.

Dog and Pony
Show

A briefing which uses a number of viewgraph slides, flip charts, or other training aids. Sometimes this term is used to simply indicate that someone is to be briefed.

N Down Select

To reduce the number of contractors working on a program by eliminating one or more for the next phase.

N Draft Request
for Proposal

Usually sent out to prospective industry bidders authorized by Government to receive it in advance of final RFP. Solicits contractors' recommendations to add, delete, or modify requirements, and gives them heads-up on what is anticipated.

R Driver(s)

A decision or condition that forces subsequent decisions or conditions to occur as a consequence—makes something happen.

Dual Source

Two contractors producing the same components or end items for the same program.

N Dual Production

In NATO context, production of a weapon system in Europe and U.S. refers not only to independent production lines for entire systems, but also to interdependent components production. See Co-Production.

E

N	Early-On	That an action should be taken at the beginning of an evolution (i.e., planning early-on in system development for adequate support.)
	Earned Hours	The time in standard hours credited to a workman or group of workmen as a result of their completion of a given task or group of tasks.
	Economic Analysis	A systematic approach to a given program, designed to assist the manager in solving a problem of choice. The full problem is investigated. Objectives and alternatives are searched out and compared in the light of their benefits and costs through the use of an appropriate analytical framework.
	Economic Life	The period of time over which the benefits to be gained from a system may reasonably be expected.
	Economic Lot Size	That number of units of material or a manufactured item that can be purchased or produced within the lowest unit-cost range. Its determination involves reconciling the decreasing trend in preparation unit costs and the increasing trend in unit costs of storage, interest, insurance, depreciation, and other costs incident to ownership, as the size of the lot is increased.
	Economic Ordering Quantity	The most economical quantity of parts to order at one time to support a defined production rate considering the applicable procurement and inventory costs.
	Economic Production Rate	The most economically feasible rate at which an end item can be manufactured.
	Economies of Scale	Reductions in unit cost of output resulting from the production of additional units. Stem from (1) increased specialization of labor as volume of output increases, (2) decreased unit costs of materials, (3) better utilization of management, (4) acquisition of more efficient equipment, and (5) greater use of by-products.
	Effectiveness	The extent to which the goals of the system are attained, or the degree to which a system can be expected to achieve a set of specific mission requirements. Also, an output of the cost effectiveness analysis.
	Efficiency Factor	The ratio of standard performance time is actual performance time, usually expressed as a percentage.
	Electromagnetic Interference	Engineering term used to designate interference in a piece of electronic equipment caused by another piece of electronic or other equipment. Sometimes refers to interference caused by nuclear explosion.
	Element	A complete, integrated set of subsystems capable of accomplishing an operational role or function, such as navigation. It is the CI delivered by a single contractor.

**Embedded
Computer(s)/
Resources**

Computer system physically incorporated (not necessarily within) into a larger system whose function is not data processing. Can be stand-alone, but still integral to larger system. Can be used for other purposes provided primary function is to support weapon system. A subset of Mission Critical Computer Resources. (See Mission Critical Computer Resources.)

Employment

The manner of action of using. For example, in the Air Force the phrase "air employment," "employment of the air arm," "employment of aircraft," or "employment of air power" are doctrinal phrases, usually connoting a manner of use consonant with political, strategic, and tactical concepts. A proper employment of aircraft implies their use in such a way as to take full advantage of their actual or real capabilities, both positive and passive in whatever situation that might arise, either in peace or in war.

N Enactment

Action by Congress on the President's budget. Includes hearings, budget resolution, authorization and appropriations acts. Result is appropriations (funding) for Federal Government. Second of four phases in DOD resource allocation process.

End Item

The final production product when assembled, or completed, and ready for issue/deployment.

**Engineering
Change
Proposal**

A proposal to the responsible authority recommending that a change to an original item of equipment be considered, and the design or engineering change be incorporated into the article to modify, add to, delete or supersede original parts.

**Engineering
Cost Estimate**

Estimate derived by summing detailed cost estimates of the individual work packages and adding appropriate burdens. Usually determined by a contractor's industrial engineering, price analysts and cost accountants.

**Engineering
Development**

6.4 money. A funding category including those development programs being engineered for service use but which have not yet been approved for procurement or operation.

N Entitlement

Legislation that requires the payment of benefits to all persons or governments that meet the eligibility requirements established in the law (i.e., Social Security, Medicare, and veterans pensions).

**Environmental
Assessment/
Environmental
Impact Statement**

EA contains an estimate of whether or not a proposed system will adversely affect the environment or be environmentally controversial, in which case an EIS is prepared.

Equipment

A major subdivision of a weapon system or subsystem that performs a function impacting the operational capability and readiness of the weapon system/subsystem. It is grouped into two general categories: mission equipment and support equipment. Equipment does not denote bit-part pieces or components elements that comprise an equipment entity.

Equipment Scheduling and Loading	The effective and efficient loading of machines according to their capabilities to perform defined operations utilizing their maximum capability to assure attainment of the manufacturing schedule.
Escalated Dollars	See Current-Year Dollars or Then-Year Dollars.
Escalation	Use of a price index to convert past to present prices or of converting present to future prices; increase due to inflation.
Estimated Cost at Completion	Actual direct costs, plus indirect costs or allocable to the contract, plus the estimate of costs (direct and indirect) for authorized work remaining.
Evaluation Criteria	Standards by which achievement of required operational effectiveness/suitability characteristics, or resolution of technical or operational issues may be judged. At Milestone II and beyond, evaluation criteria must include quantitative goals (the desired value) and thresholds (the value beyond which the characteristic is unsatisfactory).
Evolutionary Acquisition	One major, innovative, alternative strategy developed for C ³ I systems acquisition that is adaptive and incremental. The strategy is based on: a short requirements statement; a functional general description of the total, overall capability desired; a flexible architecture where evolution can occur with minimum redesign; a plan for evolution that leads toward the desired overall capability; an initial, core operational capability fielded early; subsequent increments of capability defined, funded, developed and fielded relying upon continuous feedback from the user as well as the developer and tester.
N Executable (Program)	A program is executable if the PM has adequate near-term approved funding (affordability).
Execution	The operation of carrying out a program as contained in the approved budget. Often referred to as "Budget Execution."
N Executive Program	An acquisition program that uses the service acquisition process. Typically, the program is of major national significance, and is characterized by short direct lines of communication, reduced staff involvement, and simplified procedures.
Expenditure	A charge against available funds. It is evidenced by voucher, claim, or other document approved by competent authority. Expenditure represents the actual payment of funds.

Expense Element	An expense element identifies the type of resource being consumed in the functional/subfunctional category or program element. These are listed and defined by DOD Directive.
Expense Limitation	The financial authority issued by a claimant to an intermediate level of command is an expense limitation. Amounts therein are available for issuance of operating budgets to responsibility centers.
Expenses	Cost of operation and maintenance of activities on the accrual basis over time, as distinguished from costs of acquisition of property. Expenses include but are not limited to the cost of: (a) civilian personnel services; (b) military personnel services; (c) supplies and material consumed or applied; (d) travel and transportation of personnel; (e) rental of facilities and equipment; (f) equipment (having a unit value of less than \$1,000) and (g) services received (purchased utilities, leased communications, printing and reproduction, and other). The cost of minor construction of a value of \$75,000 or less is included as an expense.
R Expired Appropriation	An appropriation which is no longer available for new obligation but is still available for disbursement to liquidate existing obligations. Maintains all original accounting identity, e.g., YR, appropriation, PE, etc.
Exploratory Development	6.2 money. A funding category including all effort toward the solution of specific military problems, short of major development projects.
Extended Planning Annex	A document providing program guidance for an additional 10 years beyond the POM.
Extrapolation from Actual Costs	Extrapolation method requires prototype or preproduction actual cost data on system considered. Primarily used in estimating the production cost of system hardware, and assumes a relationship (technical, performance) between cost of prototypes and production units.

F

Fabrication	The construction of a part from raw material.
Facilities	Industrial property (other than material), special tooling, military property, and special tooling, military property, and special test equipment for production, maintenance, research, development, or test, including real property and rights therein, buildings, structures, improvements, and plant equipment.
Facility	(1) A physical plant, such as real estate and improvements thereto, including buildings and equipment, that provides the means for assisting or making easier, the performance of a function; for example, base arsenal, factory. (2) Any part or adjunct of a physical plant, or any item of equipment that is an operating entity and contributes or can contribute to the execution of a function by providing some specific type of physical assistance.
Failure	The event in which any part of an item does not perform as required by its performance specification.
Failure-Free Warranty	It is a procurement methodology whose purpose is to bring the manufacturer, or design control agent, into the loop of continuously upgrading the field reliability of designated equipment(s).
Fallback Position	Alternative (second choice) position.
N Family of Weapons	In NATO context, composed of related and complementary systems in a particular mission area.
N Fast Track Program	An acquisition program in which time constraints require design, development, production, testing, and support acquisition processes to be compressed or overlapped.
Fatigue	A physical weakening of material because of age or stress.
Fatigue Allowance	Time included in the production standard to allow for decreases or losses in production which might be attributed to worker fatigue. (Usually applied as a percentage of the leveled, normal, or adjusted time.)
Feasibility Study	A study of the applicability or desirability of any management or procedural system from the standpoint of advantages versus disadvantages in any given case.
R Fenced Funding	An identified aggregation of resources that is reviewed, approved and managed as a distinct entity. The proposed program must be developed within directed resource limitations and the approved program is to be implemented within the specified (SECDEF) resources. Examples of fenced areas are: Intelligence and Security, and Support to Other Nations.
Fences	Fences, or resource levels, established for a particular program provide a way by which OSD or the Service Headquarters can exert functional influence. Fences may just as appropriately be called ceilings and floors.

Field	See Deploy/Deployment.
Figure of Merit	The numerical value assigned to a measure of effectiveness, parameter or other figure, as a result of an analysis, synthesis, or estimating technique.
Final Assembly	The joining together of the major sections to perform a complete unit.
First Article Testing	Production testing that is planned, conducted, and monitored by the materiel developer. FAT includes preproduction and initial production testing conducted to ensure that the contractor can furnish a product that meets the established technical criteria.
First Unit Equipped Date	The scheduled date system or end item and its agreed upon support elements are issued to the designated initial operational capability unit and training specified in the new equipment training plan has been accomplished. (Army)
Fiscal Guidance	The annual guidance issued by the SECDEF in the Defense Guidance which provides the fiscal constraints that must be observed by the DoD Components in the formulation of force structures and FYDP and by the OSD in reviewing proposed programs.
Fiscal Year	U.S. Government: 1 October to 30 September (12 months).
R Five-Year Defense Program	The official DOD document which summarizes forces and resources associated with programs approved by SECDEF. Its three parts are the organizations affected, appropriations accounts (RDT&E, operations & maintenance, etc.) and the 10 major force programs (strategic forces, airlift/sealift, R&D, etc.). R&D is Program 6. Under the annual PPBS cycle, FYDP is published normally three times: October, January and May. The primary data element in FYDP representing aggregation of organizational entities and related resources is the program element.
R Fixed Costs	Costs that do not vary with the volume of business, such as property taxes, insurance, depreciation, security, and minimum water and utility fees.
R Fixed Price Contracts	In general, a category of contracts whose use is based on the establishment of a firm price to complete the required work. Includes (a) firm-fixed price (FFP), (b) fixed price with escalation, (c) fixed price redeterminable, and (d) fixed price with incentive provisions (FPI) contracts.
Flesh Out	Add information of consequence to a basic structure or format so as to embellish one's points.
Flow Chart	A graphical explanation of a particular process. In the case of a production process, it usually includes symbols to allow recognition of operations, inspections, storage, etc.
Flow Diagram	The paths of movement of workers and/or materials super-imposed on a graphical representation of a work area.

	Flow Process Chart	A graphic representation of the sequence of all operations, transportations, inspections, delays, and storages occurring during a process or procedure.
	Flow Time	The time required for a defined amount of work to be completed.
	Flyaway Costs	The cost related to the production of a useable end item of military hardware. Flyaway cost includes the cost of procuring the basic unit (airframe, hull, chassis, etc.), a percentage of basic unit for changes allowance, propulsion equipment, electronics, armament, and other installed government-furnished equipment, and nonrecurring production costs. Flyaway cost equates to Rollaway and Sailaway cost.
	Focal Point	In a particular organization (e.g., the headquarters of a major command) the principal point of contact for coordination and exchange of information related to C/SCSC implementation or surveillance.
	Follow-On Operational Test and Evaluation	That T&E which is necessary during and after the production period to refine the estimates made during OT&E, to evaluate changes, and to reevaluate the system to ensure that it continues to meet operational needs and retains its effectiveness in a new environment or against a new threat.
	Force Integration Staff Officer	Army individual assigned to ODCSOPS to serve as HQDA user representative for a specific system. Provides continuous coordination necessary for integration of a new system into the Army force structure.
	Force Levels	Number of aircraft, ships, troops and other forces that are required to accomplish assigned tasks or missions. Normally identified by specified aircraft model, ship type, Army divisions, etc.
	Forces	Broadly, the fighting elements (combatant) of the overall defense structure; units, equipment, etc., shown in the FYDP.
R	Foreign Military Sales	Sales of U.S. Government defense articles and services to a foreign government or international organization under security assistance programs authorized by the Arms Export Control Act.
	Formal Advertising	OBSOLETE. Replaced in title only by sealed bidding. Process remains same.
N	Form, Fit, or Function Data	Technical data pertaining to items, components or processes for the purpose of identifying source, size, configuration, mating and attachment characteristics, functional characteristics and performance requirements.
	Formal Qualification Review	A systems level configuration audit conducted after system testing is completed to ensure that performance requirements of the system specification have been met.
R	Forward Financing	A procedure to use X-year money (primarily RDT&E) in year X + 1. Primarily USAF term. See Forward Funding.
<u>N</u>	Forward Funding	Carryover of RDT&E funding (BA) into second year of appropriations availability. Requires permission from high authority.

	Forward Pricing	Use of progressively escalated labor rates to convert direct labor hours to direct labor dollars and progressively escalated direct material and subcontract dollars to develop an escalated estimate. Constant dollar pricing uses a single unescalated set of labor rates and does not escalate direct material and subcontract dollars and develops an unescalated estimate.
N	Four Pillars of Sound Defense	Readiness, sustainability, force structure, modernization.
	Front End/Up Front	Planning or resource commitment at the beginning of the development process to anticipate later requirements and reduce future problems. See Early-on.
R	Full and Open Competition	All responsible sources are eligible to compete. The standard for competition in contracting. Required in DoD by the Competition in Contracting Act (1984).
R	Full Funding/Fully Funded	The annual appropriation of funds for the total estimated costs to be incurred in the delivery of a given quantity of a usable end item. A budget rule applied to procurement and military construction appropriations.
	Full Scale Development	Normally the third phase in the acquisition process, following Milestone II. The system/equipment and the principal items necessary for its support are fully developed, engineered, designed, fabricated, tested, and evaluated. The intended output is, as a minimum, a preproduction system which closely approximates the final product, the documentation necessary to enter the production phase, and the test results which demonstrate that the production product will meet stated requirements.
	Functional Analysis	An approach to the solution of a problem, in which the problem is broken down into its component functions, such as intelligence, fire-power, or mobility. Each relevant function is then further analyzed and broken down into smaller functional components until a level of molecularity suitable for solution of the problem is attained.
	Functional Baseline	Program requirements (type A spec) technical portion; provides basis for contracting and controlling system design.
	Functional Configuration Audit	The formal examination of functional characteristics test data for configuration item, prior to acceptance, to verify that the item has achieved the performance specified in its functional or allocated configuration identification.
	Functional Configuration Identification	The current approved or conditionally approved technical documentation for a configuration item as set forth in specification, drawing and associated lists and documents referenced therein.
N	Functional (Traditional) Organization	The classic organization. Typically a service or one product structure, with clear lines of authority in functional areas reporting ultimately to one head. (DoD Services are functional organizations.)
R	Fund Availability	The status of obligational authority.

- R Funding Wedge** Initial funding estimate used to get a program recognized in the FYDP. Similar to Swag.
- R Funding Profile** Program funding, usually displayed in columnar spread sheet format by years, starting with previous year through current year and out-years.
- Fund Subdivision** A segment of an appropriation or other fund, created by funding action as an administrative means of controlling obligations and expenditures within an agency.

G

Gantt Chart	A graphic representation of a time scale of the current relationship between actual and planned performance.
General and Administrative Costs	Any management, financial or other expense incurred or allocated to a business unit for the general management and administration of the business unit as a whole.
General Accounting Office	An agency of the legislative branch, responsible solely to the Congress, which functions to audit all negotiated government contracts and investigate all matters relating to the receipt, disbursement, and application of public funds. Determines whether public funds are expended in accordance with appropriations.
General Provisions	The mandatory (by law or regulation) clauses for all DOD contracts for the type of procurement involved—sometimes called "boiler plate." The clauses devised particularly for the procurement are called the Special Provisions.
General Specification	A general specification covers requirements common to two or more types, classes, grades, or styles of products, services or materials; this avoids the repetition of common requirements in detail specifications. It also permits changes to common requirements to be readily effected. General specifications may also be used to cover common requirements for weapon systems and subsystems.

R	Get Well	To solve a program problem. Usually implies requirement for or discovery of additional funding.
	Goal	Something to which one aspires for a program, or, a point aimed at for achievement.
	Government Acquisition Quality Assurance	The function by which the government determines whether a contractor has fulfilled his contract obligations pertaining to quality and quantity.
	Government Furnished Equipment	Items in the possession of, or acquired by, the government and delivered to or otherwise made available to the contractor. See FAR 45.101.
	Government Furnished Material	Material is government property which may be incorporated into or attached to an end item to be delivered under a contract or which may be consumed in the performance of a contract. It includes, but is not limited to, raw and processed material, parts, components, assemblies, and small tools and supplies. See FAR 45.101.
	Government Furnished Property	Property in the possession of or acquired directly by the government, and subsequently delivered to or otherwise made available to the contractor.
N	Government Purpose License Rights	Rights to use, duplicate or disclose technical data for Government purposes only, and to have or permit others to do so for Government purpose only. Does not grant Government the right to have or permit others to use TD for commercial purposes.

N	Gramm/Rudman/ Hollings	Name given to the balanced budget act of 1985 to reduce the Federal Government's budget deficit in increments by 1990.
	Grass Roots Cost Estimate	See Engineering Cost Estimate.
	Guarantees	Congressional language term for contractor warranties. See Warranties.

H

Handling The coordination and integration of all operations embracing packaging, protection, and movement of material by available equipment for short distances.

Hardware (1) Computers: The physical equipment which makes up a computer system, e.g., terminals and storage devices, as opposed to programming software. (2) Weapons and combat equipment.

Harmonization The process and/or results of adjusting differences or inconsistencies to bring significant features into agreement.

Head of the Contracting Activity The agency head authorized to contract for supplies and services. May be delegated to major command heads within an agency. Title is by virtue of position.

N Heads Up Term typifying warning someone of pending or probable future action that would impact on that person or his/her program.

Heartburns (1) An appeal issue that seeks to reverse or amend a decision by a congressional committee adversely affecting the budget. In particular it is an appeal issue identified as being of major concern to SECDEF. It is addressed to the chairperson of the next committee scheduled to mark up the budget request. (2) Also, any specific negative reaction to a proposal.

N (Out of) Hide Means of funding program, perhaps not planned or scheduled, out of existing service funds without receiving any outside help from Congress or OSD.

High Priority Program The priority of the program will be established according to current Air Force and AFSC directives and higher authority. This is generally accomplished on the basis of the Air Force Importance Category/Precedence Rating given in the Program Management Directive.

R Hit Move by Congress or comptroller to reduce service or activity budget, usually by percentage of total obligational authority or set amount. In short, a budget reduction from outside the program.

Human Factors Engineering The design of man-made devices, systems and environments to enhance their use by people. Also called human engineering, human factors and ergonomics.

I

	Idle Time	A time interval during which either the workman, the equipment, or both do not perform useful work.
	"Ilities"	The operational and support requirements a program must address (e.g., availability, maintainability, vulnerability, reliability, logistic supportability, etc.)
	Implementing Command	The command responsible for the acquisition and/or modification of the system (AF).
N	Impoundment	An action by the President that prevents the obligation or expenditure of budget authority. Deferrals and rescissions are the two types of presidential impoundments.
R	Impoundment Resolution	A resolution of Congress disapproving a deferral or rescission of budget authority set forth in a special message ordinarily transmitted by the President. Passage of an impoundment resolution by either House of Congress has the effect of overturning the deferral and requires that such budget authority be made available for obligation.
	Independent Cost Analysis	An analysis of program cost estimates conducted by an impartial body disassociated from the management of the program.
	Independent Cost Estimate	An estimate of program cost developed outside normal advocacy channels by a team which generally includes representation from cost analysis, procurement, production management, engineering and program management.
	Independent Government Cost Estimate	An estimate of the cost for goods and/or estimate of services to be procured by contract. Such estimates are prepared by government personnel, i.e., independent of contractors.
R	Independent Research and Development	Technical effort by industry which is not sponsored by, or required in performance of, a contract and which consists of projects falling within the areas of (1) basic and applied research, (2) development, and (3) systems and other concept formulation studies. Also, discretionary funds which industry can allocate to projects when convinced that funds will yield a large return on investments through subsequent contract. See FAR 31.001.
	Independent Verification and Validation	An independent review of the software product for functional effectiveness and technical sufficiency.
	Indirect Cost Pool	A grouping of incurred costs identified with two or more cost objectives but not specifically identified with any final cost objective.
	Indirect Costs	Costs, which because of their incurrence for common or joint objectives, are not readily subject to treatment as direct costs.
	Individual Acceptance Test	This is based on a test of predetermined critical items to verify their operational characteristics prior to assembly into subsystems. Waivers to this requirement such as using the end item acceptance tests is not recommended as production expediency. This test should be capable of being performed on the same fixtures used for preceeding type tests.

Industrial Base	The capability of industry to respond to the needs of and produce end items for DOD or other buyers.
Industrial Engineering	The art and science of utilizing and coordinating personnel, equipment, and materials to attain a desired quantity of output at a specified time and at an optimum cost. This may include gathering, analyzing, and acting upon facts pertaining to building and facilities, layouts, personnel organization, operating procedures, methods, processes, schedules, time standards, wage rates, wage-payment plans, costs, and systems for controlling the quality and quantity of goods and services.
Industrial Engineering/ Detailed Estimate	A basic method of cost estimating that examines design data at a sufficiently low level detail to apply time and material standards. This method requires detail drawing, material lists identification of production quantities and techniques. Also referred to as a bottoms-up approach and as engineering build-up of costs.
Industrial Facilities	Industrial property (other than material, special tooling, military property, and special test equipment) for production, maintenance, research and development, or test, including real property and rights therein, buildings, structures, improvements, and plant equipment.
Industrial Fund	A revolving fund established at DoD industrial type activities where products or services are provided external users. The purpose of the fund is to provide a more effective means of controlling costs; establish a flexible means for financing, budgeting and accounting; encourage the creation of buyer-seller relationships; place budgeting and accounting on a more commercial basis; and encourage cross-servicing between military departments. Charges to the fund are made for procurement of materials, services and labor and the fund is reimbursed by proceeds from the sale of products and services.
N Industrial Modernization Incentives Program	Provides government incentive to a contractor to motivate investment of own funds in improvements which result in reducing acquisition costs.
Industrial Plant Equipment	That part of planned equipment exceeding defined acquisition cost thresholds, used for the purpose of cutting, abrading, grinding, shaping, forming, joining, testing, measuring, heating, treating, or otherwise altering the physical, electrical or chemical properties of materials, components or end items, entailed in manufacturing, maintenance, supply, processing, assembly, or research and development operations.
Industrial Resource Analysis	A discrete analysis of industrial base capabilities conducted to determine availability of production resources required to support a major system production program.
Industry	Generally refers to private sector defense contractors.
Information System	A combination of personnel, efforts, forms, instructions, procedures, data, communication facilities and equipment that provides an organized and interconnected means for displaying information in support of specific functions.

N	Inherent Availability	Availability of a system under an ideal support environment.
	Inherent R&M Value	Any measure of reliability or maintainability that includes only the effects of item design and installation, and assumes an ideal operating and support environment.
R	Initial Operational Capability	The first attainment of the capability to employ effectively a weapon, item of equipment, or system of approved specific characteristics, and which is manned or operated by an adequately trained, equipped, and supported military unit or force. Usually a target year or period of a year established early-on which drives the development and production schedule. Normally based on the threat.
	Initial Operational Test and Evaluation	That portion of OT&E conducted prior to the Milestone III decision.
	In Process Inventory Control	The process whereby materials and parts are effectively and efficiently planned and controlled to assure their availability at the required stage of production.
	In-process Review/Interim Program Review	Review of a project or program at critical points to evaluate status and make recommendations to the decision authority.
	Inspection	The examination and testing of supplies and services (including, when appropriate, raw materials, components, and intermediate assemblies) to determine whether they conform to specified requirements.
	Integrated Logistic Support	A composite of all the support considerations necessary to assure the effective and economical support of a system for its life cycle. It is an integral part of all other aspects of system acquisition and operation. ILS is characterized by harmony, and coherence among all the logistic elements. The principal elements of ILS include: (a) maintenance planning; (b) supply support, (c) technical data; (d) facilities; (e) manpower and personnel; (f) training and training support; (g) support equipment; (h) computer resources support; (i) packaging, handling, storage and transportation; (j) design interface.
N	Integrated Logistic Support Alternatives/Trade-Offs	Supporting data comes from "Lessons Learned" files comparative analysis, technological opportunities, use studies, field visits, standardization requirements, functional and military requirements, constraints, maintenance and operational approaches. This information is used in analyses and assessments of support for the identified alternatives system designs, using established lists of design criteria, utility curves, and criteria weights.
	Integrated Logistic Support Management Plan	Early logistics plan dealing with organizational authorities and responsibilities and containing broad logistics strategy, thresholds and maintenance concepts, etc.
N	Integration/Integrator	Act of putting together as the final end item various components of a system. The Integrator in acquisition is the "prime prime" contractor.

**Integrated
Logistic
Support Plan**

The formal planning document for logistics support. It is kept current through the program life and sets forth the plan for operational support, provides a detailed ILS program to fit with the overall program, provides decision-making bodies with necessary ILS information to make sound decisions in system development and production and provides the basis for ILS procurement packages/specifications RFP's, SOW's, source selection evaluation, terms and conditions, and CDRL's.

**Integrated
Logistic
Support
Elements**

Principal logistics elements that must be properly integrated to achieve economical and effective support of a system or equipment throughout its life cycle. SEE ILS.

**R Integrated
Program
Summary**

OBSOLETE. Formerly the document which supplemented Decision Coordinating Paper for Milestone II/III.

Interchangeability

A condition which exists when two or more items possess such functional and physical characteristics as to be equivalent in performance and durability, are capable of being exchanged one for the other without alteration of the items themselves or of adjoining items, except for adjustment, and without selection for fit and performance.

Interconnection

The linking together of interoperable systems.

Interface

A common boundary or connection between persons, or between systems, or between persons and systems.

Interference Time

A period of time during which one or more machines are not operating because the workman or workmen assigned to operate them are busy operating other machines in their assignment or are performing necessary duties related to operating such other machines such as making repairs, cleaning the machines, or inspecting completed work.

**Interim
Contractor
Support**

A cost-effective logistics support alternative. It allows the service to defer investment in all or part of the support resources (spares, technical data, support equipment, training equipment, etc.) and to use contractor support while the organic capability is being phased in.

Internal Audit

The independent appraisal activity within an organization for the review of the accounting, financial and related operations as a basis for protective and constructive services to management.

Internal Control

Internal review and internal checks established by the commanding officer to safeguard property and funds; to check accuracy, reliability and timeliness of accounting data to promote operational efficiency; and to ensure adherence to prescribed management policies and procedures.

**Internal
Replanning**

Replanning actions performed by the contractor for remaining effort within the recognized total allocated budget.

Interoperability	(1.) (DoD, NATO) The ability of systems, units or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together. (2.) (DoD) The condition achieved among communications-electronic systems or items of communications-electronics equipment when information or services can be exchanged directly and satisfactorily between them and/or their users.
Inventory Objective	The quantity of an item of material that will satisfy the military requirement under specified mobilization conditions. It is based on threat analysis, approved U.S. force projections, combat usage, mobilization training usage, and production capabilities. It does not include quantities required to replace those units consumed, lost, or worn out in the peacetime period which are included in programmed procurement objectives.
Investments/ Investment Cost	RDT&E and production dollars (for a system).
Invitation for Bid	A solicitation document used in formally advertised procurements.
Issue	Something in dispute or to be decided.
R Issue-book Cycle	A process followed during OSD review of the POM. It begins in early June and extents until late July.
R Issue Papers	OSD documents defining issues raised during review of the POM.
N Iteration	Repetitive requirement. Examples: numerous re-drafts of a document, or re-working a funding profile to satisfy everyone involved.

J

	Job	A group of contiguous operations related by similarity of functions that can be completed by one or more workers without interference or delay.
	Job Analysis	A detailed examination of a job to determine the duties, responsibilities and specialized requirements necessary for its performance.
	Job Lot	A relatively small number of a specific type of part or product that is produced at one time.
	Job Order	(1) A formal instruction to perform certain work according to specifications, estimates, etc. (2) Descriptive of a cost system whereby costs are accumulated by job orders.
	Job Shop	A manufacturing enterprise devoted to producing special or custom-made parts or products usually in small quantities for specific customers.
N	Joint Logistics Commanders	Senior logistics military officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; (1) Commander, U.S. Army Materiel Command; (2) Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics); (3) Commander, Air Force Systems Command, and (4) Commander, Air Force Logistics Command.
	Joint Program	An acquisition program which encompasses the requirements of and is staffed by two or more Services.
	Joint Test and Evaluation	T&E conducted jointly by two or more DoD components for systems to be acquired by more than one component or for a component's systems which have interfaces with equipment of another component.
	Joint Test and Evaluation Program	An OSD program for Joint T&E, structured to evaluate or provide information on system performance, technical concepts, system requirements or improvements, systems interoperability, improving or developing testing methodologies, or for force structure planning, doctrine or procedures.
	Joint Working Group	Composed of representatives for the combat and materiel developers and appropriate subject matter experts. The primary purpose is to provide a forum for direct communication facilitating the coordination of requirements documents.
R	Justification for Major System New Start	OBSOLETE. It replaced the MENS in 1982; was replaced by MNS in 1987.
N	Just-In-Time	A "pull" system, driven by actual demand. Goal is to produce one part just-in-time for the next operation. Reduces stock inventories, but leaves no room for error. As much a managerial philosophy as it is an inventory system.

L

	Labor Productivity	The rate of output of a workman or group of workers per unit of time, usually compared to an established standard or expected rate of output.
	Labor Standards	A compilation by time study of standard time for each element of a given type of work.
	Landbased Test Site	A facility duplicating/simulating as many conditions as possible of a system's planned operational installation and utilization. (Navy)
R	Lapsed Funds	Expired appropriations lapse 2 years after expiration date. All unliquidated obligations are transferred to the "M" account for each appropriation where they are merged with unliquidated obligations of all other lapsed appropriations for earlier years of the same appropriations. A potential source of funds for handling overruns.
	Lead Component/Service	The DOD component designated by SECDEF to be responsible for management of a system acquisition involving two or more DoD components in a joint program.
	Leader-Follower Concept	A government contractual relationship for the <u>delivery</u> of an end item through a prime or subcontract relationship or to provide <u>assistance</u> to another company. (1) Prime contract awarded to established source (leader) who is obligated to subcontract to and assist another source (follower). (2) A contract is awarded to a leader requiring him to assist the follower who has prime contract for production. (3) Prime contract awarded to the follower for production and follower is obligated to subcontract with a designated leader for assistance. (The leader can or cannot be producing under another contract).
	Learning/Improvement Curve	A mathematical way to explain and measure the rate of change of cost (in hours or dollars) as a function of quantity.
N	Legislative Affairs/Liaison	The interaction between DOD (OSD, services and agencies) and Congress. Includes responses to requests for information, preparation of reports, appearances at hearings, etc. Usually coordinated by and conducted through LA/LL offices.
R	Less Than Major Programs	In DOD, those remaining acquisition programs not designated by SECDEF as major programs. Also referred to as "all other programs."
N	Lessons Learned	Capitalizing on past errors is judgement, material failures, wrong timing or other mistakes ultimately to improve a situation or system.
	Lethality	The probability that weapon effects will destroy the target or render it neutral.
	Letter of Agreement	An Army document in which the combat and materiel developers outline the basic agreements for further investigation of a potential materiel system.
	Letters of Allowance	Initiated by OMB to DOD containing the President's determinations of what the Defense budget should contain.

	Leveled Time	The average time adjusted to account for the difference in operator performance, such as skill, effort and conditions.
	Level of Effort	Effort of a general or supportive nature which does not produce definite end products or results.
	Leverage	The power to act or influence to attain goals or gains.
N	Licensed Production	Agreements by U.S. commercial firms with foreign governments/firms to produce weapon systems.
N	Life Cycle Model (Acquisition)	SEE Life Cycle (Weapon System). Identical except does not include disposal.
	Life Cycle Cost	The total cost to the government of acquisition and ownership of that system over its useful life. It includes the cost of development, acquisition, support, and, where applicable, disposal.
R	Life Cycle (Weapon System)	All phases of the system's life including research, development, test and evaluation, production, deployment (inventory), operations and support and disposal.
	Life-Cycle Management	Process for administering an automated information system or hardware support system over its whole life, with emphasis on strengthening early decisions which shape costs and utility.
	Life Units	A measure of use duration applicable to the item (such as operating hours, cycles, distance, rounds fired, attempts to operate).
R	Limited Production	The initial production of a system in limited quantity. Part of acquisition strategy to be used in OT&E for verification of production engineering and design maturity and to establish a production base prior to a decision to proceed with production. Decision usually made near end of FSD or at Milestone IIIA or equivalent. Also called Low Rate Initial Production or Pilot Production.
N	Limited Rights	In technical data, means rights to use, duplicate or disclose TD in whole or in part, by or for the Government, with the express written permission of the party furnishing the TD be (1) released or disclosed outside the Government; (2) used by the Government for manufacture (or if software documentation, for preparing the same or similar software); or (3) used by party other than the Government except under certain restricted circumstances. SEE Sec.227,470-482 of DFARS.
	Line Item (Budget)	A specific program end item with its own identity (e.g., B1B Bomber).
	Line Authority	DOD officials in the direct chain of authority from SECDEF to the program manager, excluding staffs. The authority to give an order in their own name.
	Line of Balance	A graphic display of scheduled units versus actual units over a given set of critical schedule control points on a particular day.

Line Production A method of plant layout in which the machines and other equipment required, regardless of the operations they perform, are arranged in the order in which they are used in the process (lay-out by product).

N Line Replacable Unit An essential support item removed and replaced at field level to restore end item to an operationally ready condition.

Line Stock Parts or components (for example, screws, washers, solder, common resistors, etc.) which are physically identifiable with the product, but which are of very low value, and therefore, do not warrant the usual item-by-item costing techniques.

N Local Purchase Authorized purchase of materials, supplies and services by an installation for its own use.

Logistic Time That portion of down time during which repair is delayed solely because of the necessity to wait for a replacement part or other subdivision of the system.

Logistics The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with: (a) design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of materials; (b) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (c) acquisition or construction, maintenance, operation, and disposition of facilities; (d) acquisition or furnishing of services.

Logistics (NATO Definition) The science of planning and carrying out the movement and maintenance of forces. In its most comprehensive sense, those aspects of military operations which deal with: (a) design and development, acquisition, storage, movement, distribution, maintenance, evacuation, and disposition of material; (b) movement, evacuation, and hospitalization of personnel; (c) acquisition or construction, maintenance operation, and disposition of facilities; and (d) acquisition or furnishing of services.

Logistics Annex A brief description of the logistics considerations essential to program planning and decisions at Milestones I, II and III.

Logistics Support The supply and maintenance of materiel essential to proper operation of a system in the force.

Logistics Supportability The degree to which adequate provisions can be made in systems acquisition for support and test equipment, supply support, maintenance manuals, technical data, and support facilities.

Logistics Support Analysis A formal tool under MIL-STD 1388-1A that helps identify and tradeoff qualitative and quantitative logistics support requirements. It is a logical, documented basis from which to influence design and force a degree of requirements integration. It also provides a yardstick from which to assess logistics objectives achievement.

**Logistics
Support
Analysis
Record**

A formal tool under MIL-STD 1399-2A that uses records/forms to document operations and maintenance requirements, RAM, task analyses, technical data, support/test equipment, facilities, skill evaluation, supply support, ATE and TPS, and transportability. LSAR is the basis for training, personnel, supply provisioning and allowances construction, support equipment acquisition, facilities construction and preparation, and for maintenance—preventative and corrective.

**R Long-Lead Items/
Long-Lead Time
Materials**

Those components of a system or piece of equipment for which the times to design and fabricate are the longest, and, therefore, to which an early commitment of funds may be desirable in order to meet the earliest possible date of system completion. Might be ordered during FSD to arrive for production start.

**Lot Acceptance
Test**

This test is based on a sampling procedure to assure that the product retains its quality. No acceptance or installation should be permitted until this test for the lot has been successfully completed.

**R Low Rate Initial
Production**

A low rate of output at the end of full scale development or beginning of production. Reduces the Government's exposure to large retrofit problems and costs while still providing adequate numbers of hard tooled production items for final development and operational tests prior to full production decision. Part of acquisition strategy. Risk reduction method. Decision often made at Milestone IIIA or equivalent. Also called Pilot Production or Limited Production.

M

	Machine Controlled Time	That part of a work cycle that is entirely controlled by a machine and, therefore, is not influenced by the skill or effort of the worker.
	Machine Element	A work cycle subdivision that is distinct, describable, and measurable, the time for which is entirely controlled by a machine, and, therefore, not influenced by the skill or effort of the worker.
	Maintainability	The ability of an item to be retained in or restored to specified condition when maintenance is performed by personnel having specified skill levels, using prescribed procedures and resources, at each prescribed level of maintenance and repair. (See Reliability, Availability and Maintainability.)
R	Maintenance Concept/Plan	A description of maintenance considerations and constraints for system/equipment under development. A preliminary maintenance concept is developed and submitted as part of the preliminary system operational concept for each alternative solution candidate by the operating command with the assistance of the implementing and supporting commands. A major driver in design of the system/equipment and support planned for it.
N	Maintenance Planning	The process conducted to evolve and establish maintenance concepts and requirements for the lifetime of a material system (DoDD 5000.39), one of the principal elements of ILS.
	Major Assembly	An operation in the construction of a section which joins a number of subassemblies.
N	Major System (Congressional Definition)	Redefined by the DoD Authorization Act, FY85-dollar thresholds lowered: RDT&E - \$75M plus (in FY 80 constant \$), Procurement - \$300M plus (in FY 80 constant \$).
R	Major System (DoD Definition)	A designation by The DAE based on: (1) Development risk, urgency of need, or other items of interest to DAE (2) Joint acquisition of a system by DOD and representatives of another nation, or by two or more DOD components; (3) The estimated requirement for the system's RDT&E, procurement (production). A MNS is required for all acquisitions for which estimated costs will exceed \$250M (FY 87 \$) in RDT&E funds or \$1.5B (FY 87 \$) in procurement funds or both. (Pending: Category I—a program requiring SECDEF or USD(A) decision; Category II—a program whose decision is deferred to service acquisition executive.)
	Make-or-Buy Program	That part of a contractor's written plan for the development or production of an end item which outlines the subsystems, major components, assemblies, subassemblies, and parts he intends to manufacture, test-treat, or assemble himself (make), and those he intends to purchase from others (buy).
	Management Reserve	An amount of the total allocated budget withheld for management control purposes, rather than designated for the accomplishment of a specific task or set of tasks. It is not a part of the Performance Measurement Baseline. Synonymous with Management Reserve Budget.

R	Manpower	The total supply of persons available and fitted for Service. "Spaces." Numbers. Indexed by requirements including jobs lists, slots, or billets characterized by descriptions of the required people to fill them.
N	Manpower Estimate Report	An estimate of the number of personnel required to operate, maintain, support and train for the acquisition upon full operational deployment. Service prepares; submitted to Congress by SECDEF 90 days prior to approval for FSD or production. For all major acquisitions.
	Manpower Scheduling and Loading	The effective and efficient utilization and scheduling of available manpower according to their skills to ensure that required manufacturing operations are properly coordinated and executed.
	Mantech (Manufacturing Technology)	Refers to any action which has as its objective: (1) the timely establishment or improvement of the manufacturing processes, techniques, or equipment required to support current and projected programs, and (2) the assurance of the availability to produce, reduce lead time, ensure economic availability of end items, reduce costs, increase efficiency, improve reliability, or to enhance safety and anti-pollution measures.
	Manual Element	A distinct, describable, and measurable subdivision of a work cycle or operation performed by one or more human motions that are not controlled by process or machine.
	Manufacturing Engineering	Preproduction planning and operation analysis applied to specific projects. Other similar functions include sustaining (on-going) engineering, production engineering, and production planning.
	Manufacturing Management Production/Capability Review	A review accomplished by the program office during source selection to determine each competing contractor's existing and planned manufacturing management system and production capability/capacity to meet all known production requirements of the proposed system considering all current firm and projected business.
N	Manufacturing Resource Planning	Based on philosophy that efficient manufacturing results from clear and concise communication throughout the organization.
	Material	Property which may be incorporated into or attached to an end item to be delivered under a contract or which may be consumed or expended in the performance of a contract. It includes, but is not limited to, raw and processed material, parts, components, assemblies, fuels and lubricants and small tools and supplies which may be consumed in normal use in the performance of a contract.
N	Material Fielding Plan	Plan to ensure smooth transition of system from developer to user.
	Material Fielding and Training	The action of checking out equipment functions and operator and maintenance personnel training after production and before turnover to users.
	Materiel Developer	The Army command or agency responsible for R&D and production validation of an item.

N	Material System	A final combination of subsystems, components, parts, and materials that make up an entity for use in combat or in support thereof, either offensively or defensively, to destroy, injure, defeat, or threaten the enemy. It includes the basic materiel items and all related equipment, supporting facilities, and services required for operating and maintaining the system.
N	Matrix Organization	Combines the advantages of the pure functional (traditional) structure and the product organizational structure. The PM has total responsibility and accountability for program success. Functional managers provide technical and business assistance to the PM from outside the PMO (sharing).
	Man-Machine Interface	Degree of compatibility between the user (individual) and the equipment being used. See Soldier - Machine Interface.
	Market Research	The process used for collecting and analyzing information about the entire market available to satisfy the minimum agency needs to arrive at the most suitable approach to acquiring, distributing and supporting supplies and services.
N	Markup	Line-by-line review and approval/disapproval/modification of the defense budget by congressional committees.
N	Mean Time Between Failures	For a particular interval, the total functional life of a population of an item divided by the total number of failures within the population. The definition holds for time, rounds, miles, events, or other measures of life unit, a basic technical measure of reliability.
N	Mean Time to Repair	The total elapsed time (clock hours) for corrective maintenance divided by the total number of corrective maintenance actions during a given period of time, a basic technical measure of maintainability.
	Measure of Effectiveness	The quantitative expression (sometimes modified by subjective judgment) of the success of a system in achieving a specified objective.
R	Memorandum of Agreement	(1) In contract administration, an agreement between a program manager and a Contract Administration Office, establishing the scope of responsibility of the CAO with respect to the C/SCSC surveillance functions and objectives, and/or other contract administration functions on a specific contract or program. (2) Any written agreement in principle as to how program will be administered.
R	Memorandum of Understanding (NATO)	Official agreements concluded between the defense ministries of NATO nations and ranking below government-level international treaties. Defacto, such agreements are generally recognized by all partners as binding even if no legal claim could be based on the rights and obligations laid down in them.

	Methods Engineering	The technique that subjects each operation of a given piece of work to close analysis in order to eliminate every unnecessary element or operation and in order to approach the quickest and best method of performing each necessary element or operation. It includes the improvement and standardization of methods, equipment, and working conditions; operator training; the determination of standard times; and occasionally devising and administering various incentive plans.
	Methods Study	Systematic recording of all activities performed in a job or position of work including standard times for the work performed. Work simplification notes are written during the study.
	Metric System/Metrication	A decimal system of weights and measures. Basic units are the meter (39.37") for length and the gram (15.432 grains) for mass and weight.
	Metrics	The theory or system of measurement.
	Metrology	The science of weights and measures used to determine conformance to technical requirements including the development of standards and systems for absolute and relative measurements.
N	Micromanagement	The notion perceived or real—of closely detailed scrutiny of a program of activities by one's superiors in the chain of command, or by Congress. Results in second-guessing, reviews, changes, cuts or justification in most cases. A usurption of authority or responsibility.
	Midpoint Pricing	Uses a single set of rates that are the average of a future time period in lieu of progressively escalated rates to develop an escalated price estimate.
R	Midyear Review	(1) An update of President's original budget proposal by OMB. Submitted to Congress by 15 July. (2) An examination of specific portions of the budget by the comptroller at approximately the middle of a FY. Primary examination is of operations and maintenance appropriations. Also used to release or expedite funding.
R	Milestone	The point when a recommendation is made and approval sought regarding starting or continuing (proceeding to next phase) an acquisition program. Milestones are: 0 (Mission Need Determination), I (Concept Selection), II (Program Go-Ahead), III (Production), IV (Readiness and Support) and V.
	Milestone Reference File	A working file provided by the DoD component to the DSARC Executive Secretary at each milestone decision point.
	Military Operational Requirements	The formal expression of a military need, response to which results in development or acquisition of items, equipments, or systems.
	Military Property	Government-owned property designed for military operations. It includes end items and integral components of military weapons systems, along with the related peculiar support equipment which is not readily available as a commercial item. It does not include government material, special test equipment, special tooling or facilities.

	Military Utility	The military worth of a system performing its mission in a competitive environment including versatility (or potential) of the system. It is measured against the operational concept, operational effectiveness, safety, security and cost/worth. Military utility estimates form a rational basis for making management decisions.
	Minimum Buy	The purchase of material in standard bulk quantities even though the contract requirement is less than the standard quantity. This is done when price does not increase proportionately for quantities less than the standard quantity.
	Mission	The objective or task, together with the purpose, which clearly indicates the action to be taken.
R	Mission Area	A segment of the defense mission as established by SECDEF. Each DOD component has mission areas (i.e., Navy - sea control) for which it must equip its forces for potential hostilities.
	Mission Area Analysis	Continuous analysis of assigned mission responsibilities in the several mission areas to identify deficiencies in the current and projected capabilities to meet essential mission needs, and to identify opportunities for the enhancement of capability through more effective systems and less costly methods.
	Mission Critical Computer Resources	ADPE or services if the function, operation, or use: (1) involves intelligence activities; (2) involves cryptologic activities related to national security; (3) involves command and control of military forces; (4) involves equipment which is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or (5) is critical to direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions.
	Mission Element	A segment of a mission area critical to the accomplishment of the mission area objectives and corresponding to a recommendation for a major system capability as determined by a DoD Component.
R	Mission Element Need Statement	OBSOLETE. Superseded in 1982 by Justification for Major System New Start and in 1987 by Mission Need Statement.
	Mission Equipment	Any item which is a functional part of a system or subsystem and is required to perform mission operations.
N	Mission Need Statement	Submitted prior to POM submission. Approval by SECDEF is Milestone 0. Documents major mission deficiencies (or opportunities for improvement) in a service's ability to meet mission requirements when such deficiencies can be corrected by: (1) using an existing U.S. system or allied military or commercial system, (2) a major modification to an existing system, or (3) a new major acquisition. A joint MNS is prepared to document major deficiencies in two or more DOD components. OSD or OJCS may also prepare MNS.
	Mission Reliability	The probability that a system will perform mission essential functions for a period of time under conditions stated in the mission profile. Note that there are no mission preconditions stated here such as repairs accomplished in accordance with manual, or that repairs will even be made during the mission.

R	Mission Sponsor	The CMC or a DCNO, responsible for developing the overall goals, objectives, rationale, justification, and resource requirements for a specified mission area. (Navy)
	Mock Up	A model, built to scale, of a machine, apparatus, or weapon. It is used in examining the construction, critical clearances, or testing a new development, or in teaching personnel how to operate or maintain the actual machine, apparatus, or weapon.
	Modification	A configuration change to a produced configuration item.
	Module	An independently compilable software component made up of one or more procedures or routines or a combination of procedures and routines.
	Multiservice T&E	T&E conducted by two or more DoD components for systems to be acquired by more than one DoD component, or for a DoD component's systems that have interfaces with equipment of another DoD component.
R	Multi-Year Appropriation	Congressional appropriation available for incurring obligations for a definite period in excess of one fiscal year; i.e., for two or more years.
R	Multiyear Procurement	A method of competitively purchasing up to 5 years' requirements in one contract which is funded annually as appropriations permit. If necessary to cancel the remaining quantities in any year, the contractor is paid an agreed-upon portion of his unamortized nonrecurring start-up costs. SEE Multi-Year Appropriation.

N

	Navy Decision Coordinating Paper	Document required for all ACAT II programs; provides basic review documentation for use in determining the previous phase process and making recommendations for next Milestone and subsequent phases.
N	Navy Program Decision Meeting	Similar to Service Acquisition Review Councils. (SEA.) Forum at which Navy makes decisions on programs at various levels in OPNAV.
	Negotiated Contract Cost	The estimated cost negotiated in a cost-plus-fixed fee contract, or the negotiated contract target cost in either a fixed-price-incentive contract or a cost-plus-incentive fee contract.
	Negotiation	Contracting through the use of either competitive or other-than-competitive proposals and discussions. Any contract awarded without using sealed bidding procedures is a negotiated contract.
N	New Vision PMC	Revised 20-week PMC which centers around 6-weeks Basics course and 14-week scenario-driven course. (DSMC)
	Nonappropriated Funds	Moneys derived from sources other than congressional appropriations, primarily from the sale of goods and services to DoD military and civilian personnel and their dependents and used to support or provide essential morale, welfare, recreational, and certain religious and education programs. Another distinguishing characteristic of these funds is the fact that there is no accountability for them in the fiscal records of the Treasury of the United States.
R	Non-developmental Item	A generic term describing either a commercial product or an item which has been developed and used by another service, country, or government agency. Use of NDI reduces R&D costs and speeds up acquisition process. Also called off-the-shelf item.
R	Nonrecurring	Costs which are not proportional to the number of units produced.
	Normal Pace	The work rate usually used by workers performing under capable supervision but without the stimulus of an incentive-wage-payment plan.
N	Nuclear Survivability	Ability of a system to accomplish its mission in a nuclear environment by any of the following: threat avoidance, hardening, proliferation or reconstitution.
	Numerical Control	Tape controlled machine operation which provides high repeatability for multiple process steps.

	Objective	The target of an organization or system. In military organizations this is usually synonymous with the mission. A detailed analysis would indicate that (1) at times it is difficult to obtain an explicit statement of an organization's objectives, (2) objectives will vary at different levels within an organization, (3) several objectives will exist at one level, some of which may conflict, and (4) objectives are dynamic and change with time.
N	Obligated Balance	The amount of BA committed for specific purpose but not actually spent.
	Obligation	A duty to make a future payment of money. The duty is incurred as soon as an order is placed, or a contract is awarded for the delivery of goods and the performance of services. The placement of an order is sufficient. An obligation legally encumbers a specified sum of money which will require outlay(s) or expenditure(s) in the future.
R	Obligational Authority	(1) A congressional authorization to procure goods and services within a specified amount by appropriation or other authorization; (2) The administrative extension of such authority, as by apportionment or funding; (3) The amount of authority so granted.
	Offer	A response to a solicitation that, if accepted, would bind the offeror to perform the resultant contract.
N	Offset Agreements	Any agreement made by DOD to purchase foreign items to offset some specific amount or percentage of that country's expenditures in the U.S. for U.S. defense items.
R	Off the Shelf	Procurement of existing systems or equipment without an RDT&E program or with minor development to make system suitable for DoD needs. May be commercial system/equipment or one already in DoD inventory. See Non-Developmental Item.
	One-Year Appropriations	Appropriations generally used for current administrative, maintenance, and operational programs, including the procurement of items classified as "expense." These appropriations are available for obligation for one fiscal year.
	Operating and Support Cost	Those resources required to operate and support (O&S) a system, subsystem, or a major component during its useful life in the operational inventory.
	Operating Budget	An operating budget is the annual budget of an activity stated in terms of Budget Classification Code, functional/subfunctional categories and cost accounts. It contains estimates of the total value of resources required for the performance of the mission including reimbursable work or services for others. It also includes estimates of workload in terms of total work units identified by cost accounts.
	Operating Costs	Those program costs necessary to operate and maintain the capability. These costs include Military Personnel and Operations and Maintenance.
	Operating Time	The time during which the system is operating in a manner acceptable to the operator.

R	Operation	(1) The intentional changing of an object in any of its physical or chemical characteristics; (2) the assembly or disassembly of parts or objects; (3) the preparation of an object for another operation, transportation, inspection, or storage; (4) planning, calculating, or the giving or receiving of information; (5) military action using deployed forces.
N	Operation and Support	(1) The fifth phase of the acquisition process. Begins after MS IV; (2) Associated with cost of operating and supporting a system after it is deployed or in inventory.
	Operation and Support Cost Parameters	Major programs using DTC are required to have O&S cost goals established in the form of some measureable parameters which can be monitored during test and evaluation as well as operation. These O&S parameters are to be established by the PM, subject to review for adequacy, to influence the design and to control O&S costs. They are to be contract goals for achievement by the contractor.
	Operation Process Chart	Identifies the successive operations, in their required sequence, for producing a product (component).
R	Operational Availability	The degree, expressed in terms of 1.0 as the highest, to which one can expect an equipment or weapon system to work properly when it is required. The equation is uptime over uptime plus downtime, expressed as A_o . It is the quantitative link between readiness objectives and supportability.
	Operational and Organizational Plan	Describes how an Army system will be integrated into the force structure, deployed, operated and supported in peacetime and wartime.
	Operational Capability	The measure of the results of the mission, given the condition of the system during the mission (dependability).
	Operational Climatic Testing	Tests addressing the upper and lower bands of the climatic spectrum, ranging from severe European winter to Mid-East summer. These tests will provide an assessment of operational suitability of a system under the climatic conditions it is most likely to encounter in actual usage.
	Operational Effectiveness	The overall degree of mission accomplishment of a system used by representative troops in the context of the organization, doctrine, tactics, threat, and environment in the planned operational employment of the system.
	Operational Requirement	Navy document which describes major characteristics of the alternative selected by OPNAV. It is submitted as originating document for all Navy new starts (less than major programs)--ACAT's II, III, IV.
	Operational R&M Value	Any measure of reliability or maintainability that includes the combined effects of item design, quality, installation, environment, operation, maintenance, and repair.
	Operational Suitability	The degree to which an operationally effective system can be satisfactorily placed in field use, with consideration being given to availability, transportability, reliability, maintainability, safety, logistic supportability, training requirements, and other "ilities."

Operational
System
Development

6.7 money. A funding category including R&D effort directed towards development, engineering and test of systems, support programs, vehicles and weapons that have been approved for production and deployment.

Operational Test I

The operational test of a hardware configuration of a system, or components thereof, to provide an indication of military utility and worth to the user. Testing should refine identified critical issues, report areas that should be addressed in future OT and identify new ones for subsequent testing. OT I can be accomplished during the Dem/Val Phase on brassboard configuration, experimental prototypes, or surrogates to provide data leading to the decision to enter full-scale development.

Operational Test II

The test of engineering development prototype equipment prior to the initial production decision. Its goal is to estimate an item's military utility, operational effectiveness, and operational suitability in as realistic an operational environment as possible. Test objectives are based on the critical issues which are best examined by using elements in an operational environment.

N Operational
Test III

OT conducted after production has begun.

Operational Test
and Evaluation

That T&E conducted to estimate a system's military utility, operational effectiveness and operational suitability, as well as the need for any modifications. It is accomplished by operational and support personnel of the types and qualifications expected to use and maintain the system when deployed and is conducted in as realistic an operational environment as possible.

Operational
Transaction
Period

Begins with delivery of first production article and extends to program management responsibility transition.

N Operations
Security

Protection of military operations and activities resulting from identification and subsequent elimination or control of indicators susceptible to hostile operations.

Option

A contractual clause permitting an increase in the quantity of supplies beyond that originally stipulated or an extension in the time for which services on a time basis may be required.

Ordering Activity

An activity which originates a requisition or order for procurement, production, or performance of work or services by another activity.

N Organic

The capability to perform a function within the organization without outside assistance, or, self contained.

Original Budget

The budget established at, or near, the time the contract was signed, based on the negotiated contract cost.

Other Plant
Equipment

That part of plant equipment, regardless of dollar value, which is used in or in conjunction with the manufacture of components or end items relative to maintenance, supply, processing, assembly or research and development operations, but excluding items categorized as industry plant equipment.

N	Outfitting	See Provisioning.
	Outlays	Actual expenditures. Checks issued, interest accrued on the public debt, or other payments, net of refunds and reimbursements. Total budget outlays consist of the sum of the outlays from appropriations and funds in the budget, less receipts.
	Out-of-court Settlement	An out-of-court settlement resolves a major issue, which during program review presents an alternative to a proposal in the POM. It is known as out-of-court because the issue was resolved outside the deliberation of the Defense Resources Board. The settlement reflects agreement reached through working-level negotiations between members of the services and OSD.
	Output	(1) In contracting, the desired results from the contractor. (2) In ADP, the result of what the computer is asked to do when activated.
	Output Standard	Specifies the number of items or amount of services that should be produced in a specific amount of time by a specific method.
	Out-Years	Normally, all 5 years beyond the year being worked in the upcoming POM/budget. If POM 87 is being prepared, out-years are FY88-92.
	Overhead	(See Indirect Costs).
N	Oversight	Review activity by congressional committees of DOD programs to determine (1) status, (2) if the law is being followed or (3) basis for possible future legislation.

N	Packaging, Handling Storage & Transportation	The resources, processes, procedures, design considerations, and methods to ensure that all system, equipment, and support items are preserved, packaged, handled, and transported properly including: environmental considerations, equipment preservation requirements for short-and long-term storage, and transportability (DoDD 5000.39), one of the principal elements of ILS.
	Packaging	The process and procedures used to protect material. It includes cleaning, drying, preserving, packaging, marking and utilization.
N	Packard Commission	President's Blue Ribbon Commission on Defense Management, 1986. Made number of significant recommendations on re-organization of JCS, defense command structure and defense acquisition process. Many of these were enacted into law or instituted within DOD. The most significant one recommended establishing USD (A).
N	Parameter	A determining factor or characteristic. Usually related to performance in developing a system.
	Parametric Cost Estimate	A cost estimating methodology using statistical relationships between historical costs and other program variables such as system physical or performance characteristics, contractor output measures, manpower loading, etc. Also referred to as a top-down approach.
	Performance	The subset of all system outputs which relate to the requirements/capability.
	Performance Measurement Baseline	The time-phased budget plan against which contract performance is measured. It is formed by the budgets assigned to scheduled cost accounts and the applicable indirect budgets. It equals the total allocated budget less management reserve.
R	Personnel	A body of persons usually employed in an organization. "Faces." Individuals, by grade, experience, skill levels, etc.
N	Perturbation	Confusion, disorder or mistake in a program which signals "problem."
N	Phases	The five phases of the defense acquisition process are: (1) Concept Exploration, (2) Demonstration and Validation, (3) Full Scale Development, (4) Production and Deployment and (5) Operations Support. (Pending name changes: (2) Concept Demonstration and Validation, (3) Full Scale Development and Low Rate Initial Production, (4) Full Rate Production and Initial Deployment.) See Acquisition Life Cycle.
	Physical Configuration Audit	A technical examination of a designated configuration item to verify that the item "as built" conforms to the technical documentation which defines the item.
	Piece Part	A single piece not normally subject to disassembly without destruction or impairment of use, such as resistors, transistors, relays, gears.
	Pilot Line Items	Production items manufactured to confirm production feasibility.

	Pilot Production	See Limited Production, Low Rate Initial Production.
	Pitch	A briefing, either informal or formal.
R	Planning, Programming, Budgeting System	An integrated system in DOD for the establishment, maintenance, and revision of the FYDP and the DOD budget. Annual cycle. (For FY 88/89, two-year budget under experimentation with Congress). Focal point is ASD (comptroller). Output is DOD budget. First of four phases of Resource Allocation Process.
	Planning, Programing, Budgeting, and Execution System	The Army Planning, programing, Budgeting, and Execution System renames and replaces the Army PPBS as the primary resource management system. The initiative, taken by the Army Staff during the FY 1984-1988 cycle, constitutes a first step to reemphasize Army review of program and budget execution. See Planning, Programing, and Budgeting System.
R	Point of Contact	Person serving as coordinator, action officer or focal point for an activity.
	Post Production Support	The planning for and provision of logistics support to the system after the end item production line has closed down. Requires tailored support activity usually documented in a PPS Plan.
	Pre-Award Survey (Facility Capability Review)	Study of a prospective contractor's financial, organizational, and operational status made prior to contract award to determine his responsibility and eligibility for government procurement.
	Preliminary Design Review	Conducted on each configuration item to evaluate the progress, technical adequacy and risk resolution of the selected design approach, determine its compatibility with performance and engineering specialty requirements of the development specification and establish the existence and compatability of the physical and functional interfaces among the item and other items of equipment, facilities, computer programs and personnel.
	Pre-Planned Product Improvement	Planned future evolutionary improvement of developmental systems for which design considerations are effected during development to enhance future application of projected technology. Includes improvements planned for ongoing systems that go beyond the current performance envelope to achieve a needed operational capability.
	Pre-Production Prototype	An article in final form employing standard parts, representative of articles to be produced subsequently in a production line.
	Preproduction Test	Test of design qualified hardware using production tooling and processes which will be used to produce the operational hardware. No production hardware should be accepted prior to satisfactory completion of this test. Test objectives include gaining confidence that production hardware is going to work; it will be reliable; it can be maintained and supported by the user and is not over designed.
	Preproposal Conference	In negotiated procurements, a meeting held with potential contractors a few days after Requests for Proposals have been sent out, to promote uniform interpretation of work statements and specifications by all prospective contractors. See also Bidders Conference.

R	President's Budget	The Federal Government budget for a particular fiscal year transmitted in January (first Monday after January 3rd) to the Congress by the President in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. Includes all agencies and activities of the executive, legislative and judicial branches (For FY 88/89, two-year budget for DOD submitted in January 1987.)
	Presolicitation Conference	A meeting held with potential contractors prior to a formal solicitation, to discuss technical and other problems connected with a proposed procurement. The conference is also used to elicit the interest of prospective contractors in pursuing the task.
N	Preventive Maintenance	All actions performed in an attempt to retain an item in specified condition by providing systematic inspection, detection, and prevention of incipient failures (MIL-STD-1388-1A).
R	Price Level Index	A factor used to convert constant dollar amounts from one base year to another.
N	Prime/Prime Contractor	(1) The principal (or only) contractor performing under contract; (2) could include not only the principal, who acts as integrator or lead, but other major contractors teaming or performing in concert with integrator.
R	Procuring Contracting Officer	The government agent designated by a warrant having the authority to obligate the Government. The PCO negotiates and signs the actual contractual document. Administration of the contract after award may be delegated to an Adminstrating Contracting Officer. (Term principal CO is obsolete.)
N	Probability of Kill	The lethality of a weapon system. Generally refers to armaments. (i.e, missiles, ordnance, etc.)
	Procedure	A standardized and fixed sequence of source statements which accomplishes a specific function.
	Process	(1) A planned series of actions of operations which advances a material or procedure from one stage of completion to another, and (2) a planned and controlled treatment that subjects materials to the influence of one or more types of energy for the time required to bring about the desired reactions or results.
	Process Layout	A method of plant layout in which the machines, equipment, and areas for performing the same or similar operations are grouped together, i.e., layout by function.
	Process Sheet	A document, originating in manufacturing engineering and sent to the production floor, which describes and illustrates methods and tools to be used in fabricating or assembling specific parts or subassemblies.
N	Procurement	Act of buying goods and services for the Government.
N	Procurement Executive	Top procurement official in DOD. Also the DAE.

	Procurement Plan	The principal long-range procurement planning document charting the course of major procurement programs over their life cycle, keyed to the DOD FYDP.
R	Procurement Request	Document which describes the required supplies or services so that a procurement can be initiated. Some procuring activities actually refer to the document by this title; others use different titles such as Procurement Directive. Combined with specifications, the SOW and CDRL, it is called the PR Package, a basis for solicitation.
	Procuring Activity	Unless agency regulations specify otherwise, the term shall be synonymous with contracting activity.
	Producibility	The degree to which articles can be replicated, given the considerations of manufacturing techniques, availability of materials and labor, and total costs.
	Producibility Engineering and Planning	Applies to production engineering tasks to ensure a smooth transition from development into production. PEP, a Systems Engineering approach, assures that an item can be produced in the required quantities and in the specified timeframe, efficiently and economically, and will meet necessary performance objectives within its design and specification constraints. As an essential part of all engineering design, it is intended to identify potential manufacturing problems and suggest design and production changes or schedule trade-offs which would facilitate the production process.
	Producibility Review	A review of the design of a specific hardware item or system to determine the relative ease of producing it using available production technology considering the elements of fabrication, assembly, inspection and test.
	Product Assurance Plan	Implements a product assurance program including reliability, availability and maintenance, quality hardware and software and system assessment to ensure user satisfaction, mission and operational effectiveness and performance to specified requirements.
	Product Baseline	Established by the detail design documentation for each configuration item. Normally includes Process baseline (type D spec), Material baseline (type E spec), type C spec, and drawings.
	Product Configuration Identification	The current approved technical documentation which defines the configuration of a configuration item during the production, operation, maintenance and logistic support phases of its life cycle and which prescribes that necessary for: (1) fit and function characteristics of a CI, (2) the selected functional characteristics selected for production acceptance testing, and (3) the production acceptance tests.
R	Product Divisions	Of Air Force Systems Command: Aeronautical Systems Division, Electronics Systems Division, Ballistic Missile Office, Space Division, and Human Systems Division.
R	Product Improvement	Effort to incorporate a configuration change involving engineering and testing effort on end items and depot repairable components and changes on other than developmental items to increase combat effectiveness or extend useful military life. Includes changes from feedback from the users.

AD-A192 012

GLOSSARY: DEFENSE ACQUISITION ACRONYMS AND TERMS(U)
DEFENSE SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT COLL FORT BELVOIR VA
W D JONES

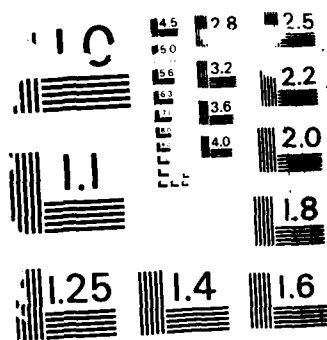
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	Product Manager	The individual, designated by a materiel developer, who is delegated authority and assigned responsibility for centralized management of a development/acquisition program that does not quality for system/program/project management.
	Product Manufacturing Breakdown	Takes the product physical description and decomposes it into demands for specific types of manufacturing capability. This establishes the baseline for determination of the types of personnel and manufacturing facilities which will be required. It can also serve as the basis for establishing the time requirements for the individual manufacturing operations involved in developing the required schedule relationships.
R	Production Acceptance Test and Evaluation	T&E of early production items to demonstrate that items procured fulfill the requirements and specifications of the procuring contract or agreements.
N	Production Article	(1) Initial - The end item under initial production; (2) Full - same, under full production.
	Production and Deployment	Normally the fourth phase in the acquisition process following Milestone III. Systems are procured, items are manufactured, operational units are trained and the systems are deployed.
	Production Capacity Review	A review of a contractor's currently available and planned availability of production resources to determine the resources which could be committed to a proposed program and the expected facility utilization level.
	Production Center	The area containing the machine or machines operated by workers as well as the space required for the storage of materials at the machine and for loading and unloading it.
	Production Control	The procedure of planning, routing, scheduling, dispatching, and expediting the flow of materials, parts, subassemblies, and assemblies within the plant from the raw state to the finished product in an orderly and efficient manner.
	Production Engineering	The application of design and analysis techniques to produce a specified product. Included are the functions of planning, specifying, and coordinating the application of required resources; performing analyses of producibility and production operations, processes, and systems; applying new manufacturing methods, tooling, and equipment; controlling the introduction of engineering changes; and employing cost control techniques.
	Production Equipment Maintenance	The task of inspecting, servicing, and adjustments to the fabrication equipment to achieve minimum interruption of the manufacturing flow.
	Production Feasibility	The likelihood that a system design concept can be produced using existing production technology while simultaneously meeting quality, production rate, and cost requirements.

Production Feasibility Review	A review of a system design concept to estimate the likelihood that the concept can be produced using existing production technology while simultaneously meeting quality, production rate and cost requirements.
Production Line Balancing	Balancing a production line means to plan its operation so that the rate of materials which flow through all the work stations is as nearly uniform as practicable.
Production Management	The effective use of resources to produce on-schedule the required number of end items that meet specified quality, performance, and cost.
Production Management Techniques	The technique utilized by the contractor to determine the progress of the production program.
Production Plan	The vehicle which describes the employment of the manufacturing resources to produce the required products or systems, on time, and within cost constraints.
Production Plan Review	A review conducted to approve or disapprove a contractor prepared and submitted production plan.
Production Planning	The systematic scheduling of men, materials, and machines by using lead times, time standards, delivery dates, work loads, and similar data for the purpose of producing products efficiently and economically and meeting desired delivery dates.
Production Readiness	The state or condition of preparedness of a system program to proceed into production. A system is ready for production when the completeness and producibility of the production design and the managerial and physical preparations necessary for initiating and sustaining a viable production effort have progressed to the point where a production commitment can be made without incurring unacceptable risks that will breach thresholds of schedule, performance, cost, or other established criteria.
R Production Readiness Review	A formal examination of a program to determine if the design is ready for production, production engineering problems have been resolved, and the producer has accomplished adequate planning for the production phase. Performed at end of FSD.
Production Schedules	Chronological controls used by management to regulate efficiently and economically the operational sequences of production.
Productivity	The actual rate of output or production per unit of time worked.
Productivity Enhancement	The use of contract incentives and other techniques to provide the environment, motivation and management commitment to increase production efficiencies.
Products	All items, materiel, material, data, software, supplies, systems, assemblies, subassemblies, or portions thereof which are produced, purchased, developed or otherwise used by DoD.

N	Product Organization	An organizational structure with multiple products, with product managers reporting ultimately to a head.
	Profit Center	A discrete, organizationally independent segment of a company, which has been charged by management with profit and loss responsibilities.
	Program	(1) A DOD acquisition program; (2) as a verb, means to schedule funds to meet requirements and plans; (3) a major, independent part of a software system.
	Program (Acquisition)	A defined effort funded by RDT&E and/or procurement appropriations with the express objective of providing a new or improved capability in response to a stated mission need or deficiency.
	Program Acquisition Cost	The estimated cost of development (RDT&E), procurement, and system specific military construction (MILCON) necessary to acquire the defense system. RDT&E costs shall be accumulated from the point in time when the DoD acquisition program is designated by title as a program element or major project within a program element. MILCON costs shall include only those projects that directly support and uniquely identify with the system.
	Program Acquisition Quantity	The total number of fully configured end items (to include R&D units) a DOD component intends to buy through the life of the program, as approved by SECDEF. This quantity may extend beyond the FYDP years but shall be consistent with the current approved program.
N	Program Baseline	A formal agreement between the DAE and the PM that briefly summarizes the program's functional specifications, cost, schedule and other factors critical to the program's success. The PB is integral to Milestones II/III approval and cannot be changed without DAE approval. Within the PB scope, the PM is given full authority to manage the program.
R	Program Budget Decision	SECDEF decision documents which affirm or change dollar amounts or manpower allowances in the services' budget estimate submissions.
	Program Change Decision	A decision by SECDEF issued in a prescribed format that authorizes changes in the structure of the FYDP.
N	Program Executive Officer	Senior service acquisition official with decision authority over one or more programs. Objective is to reduce layering by having PM report to PEO.
	Program Change Request	Prepared in a prescribed format, it is a proposal for out-of-cycle changes to data recorded in the approved FYDP.

**Program Cost
Categories**

(a) Research and Development—Costs associated with development of a new or improved capability to the point where it is ready for operational use. These costs include equipment costs funded under the RDT&E appropriations and related Military Construction appropriation costs. They exclude costs which appear in the Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and Procurement appropriations. (b) Investment. Costs required beyond the development phase to introduce into operational use a new capability, to procure initial, additional or replacement equipment for operational forces or to provide for major modifications of an existing capability. They include Procurement and Military Construction appropriations costs, and exclude RDT&E, Military Personnel, and Operation and Maintenance appropriation costs. (c) Operating. Costs necessary to operate and maintain the capability. These costs include Military Personnel, and Operations and Maintenance.

**N Program Cost
Reporting**

Reporting requirements prescribed in DoD Instructions which provide for comparable program costs and related data on R&D activities and hardware items for use in program cost validation and progress and status analysis.

**Program
Change
Request**

Prepared in a prescribed format, it is a proposal for out-of-cycle changes to data recorded in the approved FYDP.

**Program Cost
Categories**

(a) Research and Development - Costs associated with development of a new or improved capability to the point where it is ready for operational use. These costs include equipment costs funded under the RDT&E appropriations and related Military Construction appropriation costs. They exclude costs which appear in the Military Personnel, Operation and Maintenance, and Procurement appropriations. (b) Investment. Costs required beyond the development phase to introduce into operational use a new capability, to procure initial, additional or replacement equipment for operational forces or to provide for major modifications of an existing capability. They include Procurement and Military Construction appropriations costs, and exclude RDT&E, Military Personnel, and Operation and Maintenance appropriation costs. (c) Operating. Costs necessary to operate and maintain the capability (costs include Military Personnel, and Operations and Maintenance).

**Program Cost
Reporting**

Reporting requirements prescribed in DOD Instructions which provide for comparable program costs and related data on R&D activities and hardware items for use in program cost validation and progress and status analysis.

**R Program Decision
Memorandum**

SECDEF's approval of the Service's POM with tentative specific guidance. Issued in August annually (exception: experimental two-year budget period).

R Program Element

The 10 major force programs are subdivided into Program Elements. The program element is the basic building block of the FYDP. It is defined as "an integrated combination of men, equipment and facilities which together constitute an identifiable military capability or support activity." It identifies the mission to be undertaken and the organizational entities to perform the mission. Elements may consist of forces, manpower, materials, services, and/or associated costs as applicable. The PE consists of 5 digits ending with a letter indicating appropriate service.

	Program Element Monitor	Person within HQ USAF office of primary responsibility who is directly responsible for a given program and all documentation needed to harmonize the program in the budget.
	Program Evaluation Review Technique	A technique for management of a program through to completion by constructing a network model of integrated activities and events and periodically evaluating the time/cost implications of progress.
	Program Management	The process whereby a single leader and team are responsible for planning, organizing, coordinating, directing and controlling the combined efforts of participating/assigned civilian and military personnel and organizations in accomplishing program objectives.
N	Program Management Course	The 20-week course in which DOD military and civilian officials and industry officials are educated in all phases of weapon system program management. See Basics and New Vision PMC. (DSMC)
	Program Management Directive	The official HQ USAF management directive used to provide direction to the implementing and participating commands and satisfy documentation requirements. It will be used during the entire acquisition cycle to state requirements and request studies as well as initiate, approve, change, transition, modify or terminate programs.
	Program Management Document(s)	The term used to describe a single document or collection of documents depicting how a need/requirement is to be satisfied through the acquisition process. The PMD contains all necessary information for a particular program.
R	Program Management Plan	The document developed and issued by the program manager which shows the integrated time-phased actions and resources required to complete the task.
	Program Management Responsibility Transfer	Air Force transfer of responsibility for management of a program from developer (Air Force Systems Command) to supporting command (Air Force Logistics Command) for life cycle logistic support. Sometimes occurs in phases or steps.
R	Program Manager Charter	A document approved by the DOD component head stating the program manager's responsibility, authority and accountability in the management of a system acquisition program.
N	Program Manager's Support System	Application of decision support systems technology to defense acquisition; a management tool to assist the PMO. Includes functional modules (software programs) to aid in many areas of responsibility (POM development, scheduling, cost estimating, etc.) and enable the PM to tackle unstructured "What if?" and "should I?" problems. (DSMC)
	Program Memorandum	An OSD document prepared with similar format, content and coordination as the DCP but documents program guidelines and thresholds for those significant development programs which are not subject to specific DCP action.

R	Program Objectives Memorandum	An annual memorandum in prescribed format submitted to SECDEF in May by the DOD component head which recommends the total resource requirements and programs within the parameters of SECDEF's fiscal guidance. A major document in the PPBS; ultimately becomes the service's budget. (Under experimental two-year budget, POM prepared in even (on) years.)
	Program/Project Manager	The individual in the DOD chartered to manage a system acquisition program.
	Programmatic	Pertains to the acquisition program itself (i.e., procurement numbers, manpower, performance characteristics, mission, availability, etc.).
N	Program Stability	A stable program is experiencing few, if any, perturbations in cost, schedule, performance, support and other associated business or technical problems. It is usually fully funded and a candidate for MYP.
	Progress Payments	Payments made to a prime contractor during the life of a fixed-price type contract on the basis of a percentage of his incurred total cost or total direct labor and material cost.
	Project	(1) Synonymous with program in general usage. (2) Specifically, a planned undertaking having a finite beginning and ending, involving definition, development, production, and logistic support of a major weapon or weapon support system or systems. A project may be the whole or a part of a program. Within the Navy, a Designated Project is a project which, because of its importance or critical nature, has been selected for intensified project management.
	Project Order	A specific, definite, and certain order between Navy activities, for work or for the manufacture of supplies, material, or equipment which, for the purpose of obligation, assumes the characteristics of orders or contracts placed with commercial enterprises.
	Project Summary Work Breakdown Structure	A summary WBS tailored to a specific defense materiel item by selecting applicable elements from one or more summary WBS's or by adding equivalent elements unique to the project (MIL-STD-881A).
N	Prototype	An original or model on which a later item is formed or based. Usually built during DEM/VAL and tested prior to MSII decision.
N	Provisioning	The process of determining and acquiring the range and quantity (depth) of spares and repair parts, and support and test equipment required to operate and maintain an end item of materiel for an initial period of service (MIL-STD-1388-1A). Usually refers to first outfitting of a ship, unit or system.
	Purchase Order	A contractual procurement document used primarily to procure supplies and nonpersonal services when the aggregate amount involved in any one transaction is relatively small (for example, not exceeding \$10,000).

Qualification Test	Simulates defined environmental conditions with a predetermined safety factor, the results indicating whether a given design can perform its function within the simulated environment of a system. Tests at this time are usually not made on models using production tooling and processes.
Qualified Products List	A list of products which are pretested in advance of actual procurement to determine which suppliers can comply properly with specification requirements. This is most usually done because of the length of time required for T&E.
Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information	A compilation of specified organizational, doctrinal, training, and personnel information developed by the materiel developer and combat developer for new or modified materiel items. (Army)
Quality	The composite of material attributes including performance features and characteristics of a product or service to satisfy a given need.
Quality Assurance	A planned and systematic pattern of all actions necessary to provide confidence that adequate technical requirements are established, that products and services conform to established technical requirements, and that satisfactory performance is achieved.
Quality Audit	A systematic examination of the acts and decisions with respect to quality in order to independently verify or evaluate the operational requirements of the quality program or the specification or contract requirements for a product or service.
Quality Control	The system or procedure used to check on product quality throughout the acquisition process.
Quality of Conformance	The extent to which the product of system conforms to design criteria or requirements.
Quality of Design	The adequacy of the product or system design to meet the needs of the user.
Quality Program	A program which is developed, planned, and managed to carry out, cost-effectively, all efforts to effect the quality of materiel and services from concept through validation, full-scale development, production, deployment, and disposal.
Quick Reaction Capability	An expedited procedure for solving research, development, procurement, testing, evaluation, installations modification, and logistics problems as they pertain to electronic warfare.

R

N	Ramp Up	Usually refers to low-rate initial production with small number of buys in the early period gradually increasing as production line is proven or production dollars obtained.
	Range	The extent or distance limiting the operation or action of something, such as the range of an aircraft, ship or gun.
	Rate Cost Curves	A mathematical way of explaining and measuring the impact of changing production rates on a program's total cost.
	Rating Factor	That percentage of skill and effort and method displayed by an operator during the period of the study with 100 percent representing normal skill and effort.
	Rationalization, Standardization & Interoperability	Any action that increases the effectiveness of NATO Forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the Alliance.
	Raw Materials	Includes raw and processed material in a form or state that requires further processing.
R	RDT&E Activities	Consists of all efforts funded from the RDT&E appropriation.
R	RDT&E Program Categories	Consists of the 5 divisions that comprise major force Program 6 (R&D) in the FYDP, namely, 6.1, Research; 6.2, Exploratory Development; 6.3, Advanced Development; 6.4, Engineering Development; 6.5, Management and Support. Operational System Development, not a designated category, is considered part of RDT&E is that effort funded in RDT&E appropriations but not in Program 6.
N	Readiness	State of preparedness of (1) forces or (2) a weapon system or systems to meet a mission or to warfight. Based on adequate and trained personnel, material condition, supplies/reserves of support system and ammunition, numbers of units available, etc.
N	Readiness Drivers	Those system characteristics which have the largest effect on a operational characteristics (MIL-STD-1388-1A).
	Realistic Test Environment	The conditions under which the system is expected to be operated and maintained, including the natural weather and climatic conditions, terrain effects, battlefield disturbances, and enemy threat conditions.
N	Real Time	(1) Software--essence of real time is the synchronism of processes with the outside world; (2) immediate response to an outside stimulus.
	Realization Factor	The ratio of actual performance time to standard performance time, usually expressed as a decimal number.
N	Real World	The way "things really are" outside of a controlled, academic or structured environment.

	Reapportionment	A revision of an annual "apportionment" during the fiscal year, either upwards or downwards.
N	Reasonable Price	A business decision reached jointly by buyer and seller, a product of judgement influenced by bargaining strength and economic realities dictated by the marketplace.
R	Reclama	A formal appeal to the service comptroller or SECDEF's tentative budget decision on the service budget estimates.
N	Reconciliation	Directives to standing committees contained in congressional budget resolutions calling for certain dollar savings and a deadline for reporting legislation to achieve the savings. Omnibus reconciliation bill incorporating these changes is introduced and acted on in both Houses.
	Recurring Effort	An effort repeated during a contract's duration.
	Reimbursable Expenditure	An expenditure made for another agency, fund, or appropriation, or for a private individual, firm or corporation, which subsequently will be recovered.
	Reimbursements	Amounts received by an activity for the cost of material, work, or services furnished to others, for credit to an appropriation or other fund account.
	Reliability	A fundamental characteristic of an item of material expressed as the probability that it will perform its intended function for a specified period of time under stated conditions. (See Reliability, Availability and Maintainability)
	Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability	RAM requirements are those imposed on acquisition systems to insure they are operationally ready for use when needed, will successfully perform assigned functions and can be economically operated and maintained within the scope of logistics concepts and policies. RAM programs are applicable to materiel systems, test measurement and diagnostic equipment, training devices and facilities developed, produced, maintained, procured or modified for use. See individual definitions for Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability.
	Reliability Mission	The ability of an item to perform its required functions for the duration of a specified mission profile.
N	Repair Parts	Those support items integral to the end item or system which are coded as non-repairable.
	Repairability	The probability that a failed system will be restored to operable condition within a specified active repair time.
	Replanning	See Internal Replanning.
R	Reprogramming	The transfer of funds between program element or line items within an appropriation.

	Request for Proposal	Solicitation document used in negotiated procurement when the government reserves the right to award without further oral or written negotiation. Only the acceptance of the government is required to create a binding contract. Of course, the government can choose to negotiate further at its option.
	Request for Quotation	The solicitation form used in negotiated procurement when award will be made after negotiation with the offeror. Since the prospective contractor's quotation is not a formal offer, government and contractor must reach a bilateral negotiated agreement before a binding contract exists.
	Request for Technical Proposal	Solicitation document used in two-step sealed bid. Normally in letter form, it asks only for technical information—price and cost breakdowns are forbidden.
R	Required Operational Capability	A document stating need and specific operational capability. Used to request new program start. (Army, USMC)
	Required Operational Characteristics	System parameters that are primary indicators of the system's capability to be employed to perform the required mission functions, and to be supported.
	Required Technical Characteristics	System parameters selected as primary indicators of achievement of engineering goals. These may not be direct measures of, but should always relate to the system's capability to perform the required mission functions, and to be supported.
	Requirement	(1) The need or demand for personnel, equipment, facilities, other resources, or services, by specific quantitatives for specific periods of time or at a specified time. (2) For use in budgeting, item requirements should be screened as to individual priority and approved in the light of total available budget resources.
N	Requirements Creep	See Bells and Whistles.
	Requirements Scrub	A review of user/government comments received in response to announcement of an operational requirement. The scrub is used to validate and prioritize suggested/requested system functions/capabilities before release to industry.
N	Research	(1) Systemmatic inquiry into a subject in order to discover or revise facts, theories, etc. to investigate. (2) means of developing new technology for potential use in defense systems.
	Research (Basic)	6.1 money. Scientific study and experimentation directed towards increasing knowledge and understanding in those fields directly related to explicitly stated long-term national security needs.
R	Rescission	An action by the President cancelling budget authority previously appropriated but not yet obligated or spent. If both Houses of Congress do not approve the proposed rescission within 45 days, the President must obligate the BA as intended by Congress.
	Residual Value	The scrap value of equipment at the end of the economic life system.

R	Resource Allocation Process	Includes the PPBS, congressional budget enactment process apportionment of appropriated funds and budget execution. (DOD)
R	Resources	For programming and budgeting use; primarily resources is dollars; sometimes includes manpower, equipment and facilities.
	Retrofit (Retroactive Fit)	A modification of a configuration item to incorporate changes made in later production items.
N	Revenues	Money collected by the Government as duties, taxes or premiums.
	Revolving Fund	A fund established to finance a cycle of operations to which reimbursements and collections are returned for reuse in a manner that will maintain the principal of the fund, e.g., "working capital funds," "industrial fund."
	Rework	Any corrections of defective work--either before, during or after inspection.
N	Rights in Technical Data	The right for the Government to acquire technical data. If the Government has funded or will fund a part of or the entire development of the item, component or process, then the Government is entitled to unlimited rights in the TD. However, if the above is developed by a contractor or subcontractor exclusively at private expense, the Government is entitled to limited rights. Such data must be unpublished and identified as limited rights data. See limited rights and unlimited rights.
R	Risk	A measurable probability of consequence associated with a set of conditions or actions. Generally, in DOD risk has a negative connotation--that action must be taken to avoid failure. See Acquisition Risk.
	Risk Analysis	An examination of risk areas or events to determine options and the probable consequences for each event in the analysis.
	Risk Assessment	The process of subjectively determining the probability that a specific interplay of performance, schedule, and cost as an objective, will or will not be attained along the planned course of action.
	Risk Management	A method of management which concentrates on identifying and controlling the areas or events that cause unwanted change. Risk management incorporates risk handling techniques as an action that goes beyond risk management.
	Rollaway Costs	See Flyaway Costs.
	R&M Accounting	That set of mathematical tasks which establish and allocate quantitative R&M requirements, and predict and measure quantitative R&M achievements.
	R&M Engineering	That set of design, development, and manufacturing tasks by which R&M are achieved.
	Routine	An independently compilable sequence of source statements which accomplish a repeatedly used function.

S

	Sailaway Costs	See Flyaway Costs.
	Schedule	Series of things to be done in sequence of events within given period; a timetable.
	Scheduling	The prescribing of when and where each operation necessary to the manufacture of a product is to be performed.
	Scrub (Budget)	A review of the budget with eye toward reducing or reprogramming of funding to meet current priorities. Periodic, but done at least annually (mid-FY).
	Sealed Bidding	Replaces formal advertising in contracting process in title only. Process remains same.
	Second Source	Execution of established acquisition strategy to qualify two producers for the part or system.
R	Secretary of Defense Decision Memorandum	OBSOLETE — Replaced by SECDEF's Acquisition Memorandum.
	Secretary of Defense Performance Review	A continuing series of reviews of selected programs of high level interest. Weekly reviews rotate among OSD departments. Review focuses on actual or anticipated system performance, recent actions, problems, milestones, and goals.
	Security Assistance	Material and service provided by the U.S. to eligible allies as specified by Congress. This broad term includes the Military Assistance Program authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended and the Foreign Military Sales program authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.
	Segment	A grouping of elements that are closely related and often physically interface. It consists of CIs produced by several contractors and integrated by one.
R	Selected Acquisition Reports	Standard, comprehensive, summary status reports on major DOD systems required for periodic submission to Congress. They include key cost, schedule and technical information.
	Senior Procurement Executive	The individual appointed pursuant to Section 16(3) of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act who is responsible for management direction of the agency's acquisition system.
N	Sequestration	Under Gramm/Rudman/Hollings, sequestration is an automatic cutback of the federal budget being acted on then in Congress. It would be faced annually if Congress has not made decrements to reduce the projected deficits.

R	(Service) System Acquisition Review Council (S)	A council established by the head of a military department as an advisory body to him and through him to the SECDEF on major system acquisitions. The (S)SARC is chaired by the Secretary/Under Secretary of the military department and is similar in functional composition, responsibilities and operation to the DAB. In application, the term (Service) is replaced by the designation of the applicable Military Department, i.e., ASARC, (Army), AFSARC(AF), MSARC (USMC). See NPDM (Navy).
	Serviceability	A measure of the degree to which servicing of an item will be accomplished within a given time under specified conditions.
	Setup	Making ready or preparing for the performance of a job or operation. It also includes the teardown to return the machine or work area to its original or normal condition.
	Setup Time	The time required to arrange locating fixtures and equipment in order to begin productive work, including adjustments and takedown of the original setup.
R	Shelf Life	The expected length of time in inventory (use) for a system, component or subassembly.
	Should-Cost Estimate	An estimate of contract price which reflects reasonably achievable contractor economy and efficiency. It is accomplished by a government team of procurement, contract administration, audit and engineering representatives performing an in-depth cost analysis at the contractors' and subcontractors' plants. Its purpose is to develop a realistic price objective for negotiation purposes.
N	Show Stopper	An event or condition serious enough to halt or severely perturbate a program unless confronted and eliminated.
N	Sign Up To	Agree to, authorize or permit to proceed a proposal, document or program. See Bless and Chop.
	Skunkworks	A separate program management operation established to operate outside the normal process, either to expedite development or because of high security classification.
N	Small Purchases	Represent 8% of DOD \$ spent, but account for 98% of all contract actions. Threshold requiring publication in CBD raised to \$25,000.
	Software	Computer program instructions and data.
R	Software Development Plan	A management plan usually generated by the developer outlining the software development effort.
	Software Failure	The inability, due to a fault in the software, to perform an intended logical operation in the presence of the specified/data environment.
	Software Maintainability	The probability that the software can be retained in or restored to a specified status in a prescribed period compatible with mission requirements.

	Software Reliability	The probability that the required software will perform the intended logical operations for the prescribed mission(s) and period(s) in the specified data/environment, without failure.
N	Soldier-Machine Interface	Considerations through system analysis and psychophysiology of equipment designs and operational concepts, in ensure they are compatible with capabilities and limitations of operators and maintainers. See Man-Machine Interface.
	Sole Source Acquisition	A contract for the purchase of supplies or services that is entered into or proposed to be entered into by an agency after soliciting and negotiating with only one source.
	Solicitation	In contracting, the term means to go out to prospective bidders and request their response to a proposal.
	Source Selection	The process wherein the requirements, facts, recommendations and government policy relevant to an award decision in a competitive procurement of a system/project are examined and the decision made.
N	Source Selection Advisory Council	Senior military or government civilian personnel designated by the SSA to serve as his/her staff and advisors during the source selection process. The SSA usually delegates the following duties to the SSAC: selecting/approving the SSEB membership, reviewing the evaluation criteria, and weighing these criteria.
	Source Selection Authority	The official designated to direct the source selection process, approve the selection plan, select the source(s), and announce contract award.
N	Source Selection Evaluation Board	A group of military and/or government civilian personnel, represents functional and technical disciplines. It is charged with evaluating proposals and developing summary facts and findings during source selection.
N	Source Selection Plan	Proper planning in source selection is essential to assure fairness and timely selection of the most realistic proposal. Preliminary planning activities include preparation of the acquisition plan, draft RFP, and formal RFP, as well as the SSP. The SSP is written by the program office and approved by the SSA. Typically, the SSP consists of two parts. The first part describes the organization and responsibilities of the source selection team. The second part identifies the evaluation criteria and detailed procedures for proposal evaluation.
	Specialization	An arrangement within an alliance wherein a member or group of members most suited by virtue of technical skills, location, or other qualifications assume(s) greater responsibility for a specific task or significant portion thereof for one or more members.
N	Spares (Parts	Those support items integral to the end item or system which are coded as repairable.
	Special Study Group	A group convened under the chairmanship of TRADOC or TRADOC appointee to conduct analyses, insure inclusion of all alternatives within the analyses, monitor experimentation, or undertake other such tasks that may require concentration of special expertise for a short duration. (Army)

Special Task Force	Same as the SSG (above), except the STF is convened by the Chief of Staff, Army under the direction of DCSOPS and chaired by a CSA appointee.
Special Test Equipment	Single or multipurpose integrated test units engineered, designed, fabricated, or modified to accomplish special purpose testing in the performance of the contract.
Special Time Allowance	A temporary time value applying to an operation in addition to or in place of a standard allowance in order to compensate for a specified, temporary, nonstandard production condition.
Special Tooling	All jigs, dies, fixtures, molds, patterns, taps, gauges, other equipment and manufacturing aids, and replacements thereof, which are of specialized nature that, without substantial modification or alteration, their use is limited to the development or production of particular services.
Specification	A document intended primarily for use in procurement, which clearly and accurately describes the essential technical requirements for items, materials or services including the procedures by which it will be determined that the requirements have been met. Specifications may be prepared to cover a group of products, services, or materials, or a single product, service or material, and are general or detail specifications, and either may be prepared as any of the types defined below.
N Spending Committees	The standing committees of the House and Senate with jurisdiction over legislation that permits the obligation of funds. For most programs, the Appropriations Committees are the spending committees. For other programs, the authorization legislation permits the obligation of funds without an appropriation, and so the authorization committees have the spending power. The revenue-raising committees (House Ways and Means and Senate Finance) at times also can be considered to be spending committees because of tax expenditures.
Sponsor	The office within Pentagon HQ with cognizance over mission/warfare area, appropriations or program.
Staff Assistance Visit	A periodic visit by Government personnel to a contractor's facility to determine, in coordination with the CAO/DCAA, whether a previously accepted management control system has been properly applied and is being used in the performance of a new contract that has the C/SCSC requirement.
N Stand Alone	A system which performs its functions requiring little or no assistance from interfacing systems.
Standard	A term applied, in work measurement, to any established or accepted rule, model, or criterion against which comparisons are made.
Standard Cost	The normal expected cost of an operation, process, or product including labor, material, and overhead charges, computed on the basis of past performance costs, estimates, or work measurement.
Standard Deviation	The square root of the variance is the standard deviation; a measure of spread of data points about the mean.

Standard Error of Estimate	A measure of divergence in the actual values of the dependent variable from their regression estimates. Also known as standard deviation from regression line. The deviations of observations from the regression line are squared summed, and divided by the number of observations.
Standard Industrial Classification Code	An industrial classification method used to report price index changes. A code number is assigned to specific industry groups.
Standardization	The process by which DOD achieves the closest practicable cooperation among forces; the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources; and agree to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of (a) common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistics procedures and criteria; (b) common or compatible technical procedures and criteria; (c) common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and (d) common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.
Standardization (NATO)	The process by which NATO nations achieve the closest practicable cooperation among their forces; facilitate the most efficient use of research, development and production resources; and agree to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of (a) common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures, (b) common, compatible or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons or equipment, (c) common or compatible technical procedures and criteria, and (d) common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.
Standardization Agreement	The record of an agreement among several or all the NATO member nations to adopt like or similar military equipment, ammunition, supplies and store; and operational, logistic and administrative procedures. National acceptance of a NATO allied publication issued by the Military Agency for Standardization may be recorded as a Standardization Agreement (STANAG).
Standard Time	The time which is determined to be necessary for a qualified worker, working at a pace which is ordinarily used under capable supervision and experiencing normal fatigue and delays, to do a defined amount of work of specified quality when following the prescribed method.
Standard Time Data	A compilation of all the elements that are used for performing a given class of work with standard elemental time values for each element. The data is used as a basis for determining time standards on work similar to that from which the data was determined without making actual time studies.
Statement of Need	Formal numbered originating requirements document for less than major programs. Used to identify an operational deficiency and state the need for a new or improved capability for USAF forces. (AF)
Statement of Work	That portion of a contract which describes the actual work to be done by means of specifications or other minimum requirements, quantities, performance dates, and a statement of the requisite quality.

	Storage	Depositing, retaining or storing items in a warehouse, shed or open area for safekeeping.
N	Strawman	A working draft copy circulated for comments or suggested changes.
R	Streamlining	(1) An acquisition strategy communicating what is required in functional terms at the onset of Dem/Val phase. Allowing flexibility for application of contractor's expertise, judgment and creativity in recommending detailed MILSPECS/MILSTDs and other detailed requirements as development nears FSD and production. Required by DODD 5000.43. Ensures only cost-effective requirements are included in solicitation and contracts; (2) broadly used to denote efforts to shorten acquisition process.
	Stretch Out (a program) Procurement	(1) Buying the originally intended number of end items (or close to it) over a longer period of time (e.g., 10 per year rather than 20). (2) For acquisition phase: taking longer to complete than originally planned, for technical or funding reasons.
	Structure	Involves the ways in which the tasks of the organization are divided (differentiated) and coordinated (integrated).
	Subassembly	Two or more parts joined together to form a unit, capable of disassembly, which is only a part of a complete machine, structure, or other article.
	Subcontract	A contract between a buyer and a seller in which a significant part of the supplies or services being obtained is for eventual use in a government contract. The term frequently implies a substantial dollar value and/or nonstandard specifications.
N	Subcontractor	A contractor who enters into a contract with a prime contractor.
	Subprogram	A major functional subset of a program, such as the attitude control system software.
	Subsystem	A functional grouping of components that combine to perform a major function within an element such as electrical power, attitude control, and propulsion.
R	Sunk Costs	Costs already because they are in the past, they are not germane to decisions about the future use of resources.
	Supplemental Agreement	Bilateral written amendment to a contract by which the government and the contractor settle price and/or performance adjustments to the basic contract.
	Supplemental Appropriation	An appropriation enacted as an addition to a regular annual appropriation act. Supplemental appropriations provide additional budget authority beyond original estimates for programs or activities which are too urgent to be postponed until the next regular appropriation.
	Supplies	All property except land or interest in land. Includes, but is not limited to, public works, facilities, ships, aircraft, machine tools and their parts and accessories.

N	Supply Support	All management actions, procedures, and techniques used to determine requirements to acquire, catalog, receive, store, transfer, issue, and dispose of secondary items. This includes provisioning for initial support as well as replenishment supply support (DODD 5000.39), one of the principal elements of ILS.
	Support Equipment	Includes all equipment required to perform the support function, except that which is an integral part of the mission equipment. Support equipment includes tools, test equipment, automatic test equipment (when ATE is accomplishing a support function), organizational, field and depot support equipment, and related computer programs and software.
	Surge Production	An increased rate of production necessary to meet demands for defense items due to a wartime or mobilization situation. This increased rate can be obtained by having excess production capacity available or by utilizing multiple shifts of normal capacity machines.
	Surveillance Monitor	The individual in the CAO who is responsible for coordinating C/SCSC surveillance functions with other members of the CAO organization and with the auditor, to assure that the surveillance objectives are accomplished.
	Surveillance Plan	A document, consistent with a Memorandum of Agreement, and which establishes the procedures of accomplishing C/SCSC contractor surveillance.
	Survivability	The degree to which a system is able to avoid or withstand a man-made hostile environment without suffering an abortive impairment of its ability to accomplish its designated mission.
N	Sustainability	The "staying power" of U.S. forces, units, weapons systems and equipment usually measured in number of days' capability to sustain combat.
	System	(1) The organization of hardware, software, material, facilities, personnel, data, and services needed to perform a designated function with specified results, such as the gathering of specified data, its processing, and delivery to users. (2) A combination of two or more interrelated equipments (sets) arranged in a functional package to perform an operational function or to satisfy a requirement.
	System Acquisition Process	The sequence of acquisition activities starting from the agency's reconciliation of its mission needs, with its capabilities, priorities and resources, and extending through the introduction of a system into operational use of the otherwise successful achievement of program objectives.
	System Concept Paper	For a major program, used to summarize the results of the Concept Exploration phase up to Milestone I and to describe the acquisition strategy, including the identification of the concepts to be carried into the Demonstration and Validation phase and the reasons for elimination of other concepts.
	System Dependability	The probability that the hardware and software will perform successfully during one or more required sequences of a mission, given the hardware and software status at the start of the mission (availability).

	System Deployment	Delivery of the completed production system to the using activity.
	System Design Concept	An idea expressed in terms of general performance, capabilities, and characteristics of hardware and software oriented either to operate or to be operated as an integral whole in meeting a mission need.
	System Design Review	Evaluates the optimization, correlation, completeness and risks associated with the allocated technical requirements.
	System Effectiveness	The measure of the extent to which a system may be expected to achieve a set of specific mission requirements. It is a function of availability, dependability and capability.
N	System Engineering	The application of scientific and engineering efforts to (a) transform an operational need into a description of system performance parameters and a system configuration through the use of an iterative process of definition, synthesis, analysis, design, test, and evaluation; (b) integrate related technical parameters and ensure compatibility of all physical, functional, and program interfaces in a manner that optimizes the total system definition and design; (c) integrate reliability, maintainability, safety, survivability, human, and other such factors into the total engineering effort to meet cost, schedule, and technical performance objectives (MIL-STD-499).
	System Engineering Management Plan	Includes plans for verification, risk alleviation, analyses and simulation of the system requirements.
	System Operational Concept	A formal document that describes the intended purpose, employment, deployment, and support of a system.
	System Program Office	The office of the program manager and the single point of contact with industry, Government agencies and other activities participating in the system acquisition process. (AF)
N	System Readiness Objective	A criterion for assessing the ability of a system to undertake and sustain a specified set of missions at planned peacetime and wartime utilization rates. System readiness measures take explicit account of the effects of system design R&M, the characteristics and performance of the support system, and the quantity and location of support resources. Examples of system readiness measures are combat sortie rate overtime, peacetime mission capable rate, operational availability, and asset ready rate (DODD 5000.39).
	System Requirements Review	Evaluates the adequacy of the contractor's efforts in defining system requirements.
	System R&M Parameter	A measure of reliability or maintainability in which the units of measurement are directly related to operational readiness, mission success, maintenance manpower cost, or logistic support cost.

**System Support
Manager**

A major subordinate commander who is assigned responsibility by the materiel developer to provide primary support to the System/Program/Project Manager during a specific phase or phases of the materiel life cycle. The SSM serves as the point of contact with logistic support agencies/activities.

**N System Threat
Assessment Report**

Prepared by DIA. Establishes the threat (to a Service's Mission Area) and is part of basis for considering mission deficiency and potential program new start. Updated periodically for use by PM is re-validating threat during system development.

**Systems
Analysis**

A management planning technique which applies scientific methods of many disciplines to major problems or decisions. The list of disciplines includes, but is not limited to, traditional military planning, economics, political science and social sciences, applied mathematics, and the physical sciences.

N Systems Commands

Navy materiel/developing activities: Naval Air SYSCOM (NAVAIR), Naval Sea SYSCOM (NAVSEA), Naval Facilities Engineering SYSCOM (NAVFAC), Naval Supply SYSCOM (NAVSUP) and Naval Space & Warfare SYSCOM (SPAWAR). Term sometimes is generic referral to all service developing activities.

Swag

Rough funding "guesstimate" figure. Similar to Funding Wedge.

T

R	Tailoring	Usually spoken of referring to acquisition strategy, tailoring allows the AS to be written to suit an individual program's needs. No strict format must be followed. Basics must be addressed, but the PM has authority to design/plan for his specific requirements to meet optional balance between need and cost. Tailoring is flexibility.
N	Technical Data	Recorded information, regardless of the form or method of the recording, of a scientific or technical nature (including computer software documentation).
N	Technical Data Rights	See Rights in Technical Data.
R	Technical Data Package	Those documents, drawings, reports, manuals, revisions, technical orders, or other submissions as set forth as a CDRL line item to be delivered as required by the contract. Also, TDP may be obtained by government to provide competition in production.
	Technical Evaluation	The study, investigations or T&E by a developing agency to determine the technical suitability of materiel, equipment, or a system, for use in the military services. Also see Development T&E.
N	Technical Performance Measurement	Describes all the activities undertaken by the government (PMO) to obtain design status beyond that treating schedule and cost. TPM is defined as the product design assessment which estimates, through tests the values of essential performance parameters of the current design of WBS product elements. It forecasts the values to be achieved through the planned technical program effort, measures differences between achieved values and those allocated to the product element by the system engineering process, and determines the impact of these differences on system effectiveness.
	Technology Assessment Annex	A one page description of technological risks remaining in a system program and the plans to address these risks.
	Technology Base	The R&D science and technology base consisting of research (6.1), exploratory development (6.2) and some nonsystem advanced development (6.3A).
	Technology Modernization	The coupling of modernization with the implementation of advanced manufacturing technology by providing incentives for contractor (and subcontractor) capitalization.
	Test	Any program or procedure which is designed to obtain, verify, or provide data for the evaluation of: research and development (other than laboratory experiments); progress in accomplishing development objectives; or performance and operational capability of systems, subsystems, components, and equipment items.

R	Test and Evaluation	Process by which a system or components are compared against requirements and specifications through testing. The results are evaluated to assess progress of design, performance, supportability, etc. There are three types of T&E—Development (DT&E), Operational (OT&E), and Production Acceptance (PAT&E)—occurring during the acquisition cycle. DT&E is conducted to assist the engineering design and development process and to verify attainment of technical performance specifications and objectives. OT&E is conducted to estimate a system's operational effectiveness and suitability, identify needed modifications, and provide information on tactics, doctrine, organization, and personnel requirements. PAT&E is conducted on production items to demonstrate that those items meet the requirements and specifications of the procuring contracts or agreements. OT&E is further subdivided into two phases—Initial operational (IOT&E) and Follow-on Operational (FOT&E). IOT&E must be conducted before the production decision (MS III) to provide a credible estimate of operational effectiveness and suitability. Therefore, IOT&E must be conducted on a system as close to a production configuration as possible, in an operationally realistic environment, by typical user personnel. FOT&E is conducted on the deployed system to determine if operational effectiveness and suitability is, in fact, being attained.
R	Test and Evaluation Master Plan	An overall test and evaluation plan, designed to identify and integrate objectives, responsibilities, resources, and schedules for all test and evaluation to be accomplished prior to the subsequent key decision points. Prepared as early as possible in the acquisition process, it is updated as development progresses.
N	Test Bed	Sites, facilities or activities (not breadboards or brassboards) used for testing models or prototypes (i.e., test ranges, sleds, underwater enclosures, etc.)
	Test Criteria	Standards by which test results and outcome are judged.
	Tester	The agency responsible for the development testing or operational testing of systems or components.
	Testing	An element of inspection. Generally denotes the determination by technical means of the properties or elements of supplies, or components thereof, including functional operation, and involves the application of established scientific principles and procedures.
	Test Integration Working Group (Army)/Test Planning Working Group (USAF)	A working group designed to facilitate the integration of test requirements through close coordination between material developer, combat developer and operational tester in order to minimize development time and cost and preclude duplication between developmental and operational testing. The logistician is also involved in group activities.
	Then-Year Dollars	See current-year dollars or escalated dollars.
	Thresholds	(1) Monetary, time, or resource limitations placed on a program, to be used as guides as the program progresses and the breaching of which is cause for careful review of at least some aspects of the program. (2) The minimum level a system must meet (e.g., performance threshold of 30K ft. for a missile).

N	Tiering	Specs and standards referenced in a contract which within themselves reference other documents which reference still more documents, etc.
N	Time Line	A schedule line showing key dates and planned events.
	Time Phased Action Plan	The time phased action plan represents the schedule for the employment of the manufacturing facilities, processes, and personnel necessary to meet the end item delivery date.
	Time Study	The procedure by which the actual elapsed time for performing an operation or subdivisions or elements thereof is determined by the use of a suitable timing device and recorded.
	Tolerance	A measure of the accuracy of the dimensions of a part or the electrical characteristics of an assembly or function.
N	Tooling Costs	Costs incurred by contractor in establishing certain functions of the manufacturing process to produce an end item.
	Total Allocated Budget	The sum of all budgets allocated to the contract. Total allocated budget consists of the performance measurement baseline and all management reserve.
	Total Risk Assessing Cost Estimate	A management system based on scientific methods, set procedures and effective controls used in the development of RDT&E program and budget requirements to arrive at cost estimates that more closely approach the eventual actual system costs.
R	Total Obligational Authority	The total amount of budget authority available in a given fiscal year. It includes newly appropriated and unexpired and unobligated budget authority carried over from previous years.
	Touch Labor	Defined as production labor which can be reasonably and consistently related directly to a unit of work being manufactured, processed, or tested.
N	Trade-Off	Selection among alternatives to obtain optimum balance for a system. Often the decision is made to opt for less of one parameter (i.e., high tech) in order to have executable (i.e., fully funded) program.
	TRADOC System Manager	An individual in TRADOC responsible for coordinating the combat developer, user and trainer efforts in the life cycle management of the assigned system and for doctrinal and organizational standardization or interoperability with NATO allies.
	Training	The level of learning required to adequately perform the responsibilities designated to the function and accomplish the mission assigned to the system.
N	Training and Training Support	The processes, procedures, techniques, training devices, and equipment used to train civilian and active duty and reserve military personnel to operate and support a materiel system. This includes individual and crew training; new equipment training; initial, formal, and on-the-job training; and logistic support planning for training equipment and training device acquisitions and installations (DODD 5000.39), one of the principle elements of ILS.

	Transition to Production	The period during which the program shifts (passes) from development to production. It is not an exact point, but is described as a process consisting of disciplined engineering and logistics management to ensure the system is ready for manufacture.
	Transportation/Transportability	The inherent capability of an item to be moved efficiently over railways, highways, waterways, oceans, or airways, either by carrier, towing, or self-propulsion.
N	Turn Around Time	Time required to return an item to use between missions.
N	Two-Way Street	Philosophy encouraging U.S. to buy arms from NATO in addition to selling arms to NATO.
N	Two-Year Budget	Beginning with the President's budget submitted in January 1987, the DOD portion is for a two-year period (FY 88/89). The intent is for Congress to authorize and appropriate for DOD for a two-year period, providing program stability among other positive effects. This was requested by Congress on behalf of DOD. The even years (1986, etc.) would be "on-years," the odd ones "off-years."
	Type Classification	Identifies the life cycle status of a materiel system after a production decision by the assignment of a type classification designation, and records the status of a materiel system in relation to its overall life history as a guide to procurement, authorization, logistical support, asset, and readiness reporting. (Army)
	Type A - System Specification	States all necessary requirements in terms of performance, including test provisions to assure that all requirements are achieved. Essential physical constraints are included. Type A specifications state the technical and mission requirements of the system as an entity.
	Type B - Development Specification	States all necessary requirements in terms of performance. Essential physical constraints are included. Type B specifications state requirements for the development of items, other than systems. They specify all of the required item functional characteristics and the tests required to demonstrate achievement of those characteristics.
	Type C - Product Specification	Product specifications are applicable to any item below the system level, and may be oriented toward procurement of a product through specification of primarily function (performance) requirements or primarily fabrication (detailed design) requirements. Type C specifications are intended to be used for the procurement of items including computer programs.
	Type D - Process Specification	This type of specification is applicable to a service which is performed on a product or material. Examples of processes are: heat treatment, welding, plating, packing, microfilming, marking, etc. Process specifications cover manufacturing techniques which require a specific procedure in order that a satisfactory result may be achieved.
	Type E - Material Specification	This type of specification is applicable to a raw material (chemical compound), mixtures (cleaning agents, paints), or semi-fabricated material (electrical cable, copper tubing) used in the fabrication of a product. Normally, a material specification applies to production but may be prepared to control the development of a material.

U

	Unavoidable Delay	A production delay that the operator cannot prevent.
	Unavoidable Delay Allowance	Time included in the production standard to allow for time lost which is essentially outside the worker's control; as, interruption by supervision for instruction, waits for crane, or minor adjustments to machines or tools (usually applied as a percentage of the leveled, normal, or adjusted time).
	Uncertainty	A condition, event, outcome, or circumstance of which the extent, value, or consequence is not predictable. State of knowledge about outcomes in a decision which are such that it is not possible to assign probabilities in advance. Ignorance about the order of things. Some techniques for coping with this problem are fortiori analysis (making use of conclusions inferred from another reasoned conclusion or recognized fact), contingency analysis and sensitivity analysis.
N	Undefinitized Contract Action	New procurement action entered into by agency head for which contractual terms, specifications or price are not agreed upon before performance is begun.
	Undelivered Orders	An undelivered order is any document, meeting the criteria of an obligation, issued for material or services that has not as yet been received by the activity that ordered it. Includes material requisitions applicable to reimbursable orders issued for material to be delivered from a stock funded inventory, and purchase orders issued which cite annual appropriations.
	Undistributed Budget	Budget applicable to contract effort which has not yet been distributed to the cost accounts.
	Unfilled Order	An unfilled order is any document issued for goods or services, which meets the criteria of an obligation, yet has not been received.
	Uniform Procurement System	An interagency group of senior procurement officials, known as the Council on the Uniform Procurement System is chaired by the Administrator, Office of Federal Procurement Policy.
	Unit Cost Curve	A plot of the cost of each unit of a given quantity. The total cost for the given quantity in the sum of the cost of each individual unit.
N	Unexpended Balance	The amount of budget authority previously granted to an agency but still unspent and available for future spending. The unexpended balance is equal to the sum of the obligated and unobligated balances.
N	United States Code	A consolidation and codification of the general and permanent laws of the United States arranged according to subject matter under 50 title headings, in alphabetical order to a large degree. Sets out the current status of the laws, as amended. Presents the laws in a concise and usable form without requiring recourse to the many volumes of the Statutes at Large containing the individual amendments.
N	Unlimited Rights	Rights to use, duplicate, release or disclose technical data or computer software in whole or in part in any manner and for any purpose, and to have or permit others to do so.

N	Unobligated Balance	The amount of budget authority previously granted to an agency but not yet committed by that agency that continues to be available for commitment in the future.
N	Unscheduled Maintenance	Corrective maintenance required by item conditions.
R	Unsolicited Proposal	A written proposal that is submitted to an agency or the submitter's initiative for the purpose of obtaining a contract with the government, and which is not in response to a formal or informal request.
N	Up Front	See Front End.
R	User	(1) That command, unit or element which will be the recipient of the production item for use in accomplishing a designated mission. (2) User representatives are: Army, TRADOC; Navy, OPNAV; Air Force, TAC, MAC, SAC, ATC; Marine Corps, HQ USMC.
	User Friendly	Primarily a term used in ADP, it connotes a machine (hardware) or program (software) that are compatible with a person's ability to operate them successfully and easily.
	Utility	The state or quality of being useful. Designed for or possessing a number of useful or practical purposes rather than a single, specialized one.

V

	Value Engineering	An organized effort concerned with the elimination or modification of anything that contributes to the cost of a contract item or task but is not necessary for needed performance, quality, maintainability, reliability or interchangeability.
N	Value Engineering Change Proposal	Submitted by the contractor for review as to its VE applicability. If accepted by the Government, normally the contractor is compensated for saving the Government money.
	Variable Cost	A cost that changes with the production quantity or the performance of services. This contrasts with fixed costs that do not change with production quantity or services performed.
	Variance (Statistical)	A measure of the degree of spread among a set of values; a measure of the tendency of individual values to vary from the mean value. It is computed by subtracting the mean value from each value, squaring each of these differences, summing these results and dividing this sum by the number of values in order to obtain the arithmetic mean of these squares.
	Vulnerability	(1) A system limitation or weakness (may not be exploitable); (2) the openness of a system to exploitation by countermeasures; (3) the practicality and probability of an adversary exploiting a susceptibility in combat.

W

R	Waiver	(1) Specifications. A written authorization to accept a configuration item or other designated items, which during production or after having been submitted for inspection, are found to depart from specified requirements, but nevertheless are considered suitable "as is" or after rework by an approved method. (2) Decision to not require certain criteria to be met for certain reasons, such as national security.
R	Warrant	(1) An official document issued by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by the Comptroller General of the United States by which monies are authorized to be withdrawn from the Treasury. Warrants are issued after appropriations and similar congressional authority have been enacted. (2) An official document designating an individual as a contracting officer. The warrant will state as reference the limits of the CO's authority.
R	Warranties (Guarantees)	A promise or affirmation regarding the nature, usefulness or condition of the supplies or performance of services furnished under contract. For DOD systems, centers on workmanship, defects in material and performance.
	Weapon System	Item that can be used directly by the armed forces to carry out combat missions and that cost \$100K plus or for which the eventual procurement is \$10M plus.
N	Weapon System Master Plan	A plan prepared to document the total system support requirements for the weapon system life-cycle after PMRT. The initial WSMP is prepared during FSD and approved prior to Milestone III and is submitted to the AFLC PEO to whom program responsibility will be transferred. (AF)
R	Weapon System Staff Manager	OBSOLETE--Acting for the Director of Development, Engineering, and Acquisition and for the Director of Supply, Maintenance, and Transportation after transition, is responsible for the system management functions during the entire acquisition cycle at HQ AMC. (Army)
	Weighted Guidelines	A government technique for developing fee and profit negotiation objectives, within percentage ranges established by regulation.
	Wholesale Price Index	A composite index of wholesale prices of a representative group of commodities.
N	Win-Win	A philosophy whereby all parties in a defense acquisition scenario come away gaining some or most of what they wanted (i.e., everyone "wins" something, even though it may not be 100% of goal), the ideal outcome.
N	Wooden Round	A round (shell, missile, etc.) requiring no maintenance or preparation time prior to loading for firing.
	Work Aid	A device such as a pattern, template, or sketch used to enhance a worker's ability to learn and perform a task efficiently.
	Workaround	A procedure developed for taking into account shortcomings or other problems in a program and devising workable solutions to get around the problems.

	Work Breakdown Structure	A product-oriented family tree division of hardware, software, services, and other work tasks which organizes, defines, and graphically displays the product to be produced, as well as the work to be accomplished to achieve the specified product.
	Work Cycle	A pattern of motions and/or processes that is repeated with negligible variation each time an operation is performed.
N	Work Measurement (Labor Standards)	Objective of WM system is to determine how long it should take an employee to perform his/her work and to identify opportunities for improvement.
	Work Package Budgets	Resources which are formally assigned by the contractor to accomplish a work package expressed in dollars, hours, standards, or other definitive units.
	Work Packages	Detailed short-span jobs, or material items, identified by the contractor for accomplishing work required to complete the contract. Characteristics of the work package are: (a) it represents units of work at levels where work is performed; (b) it is clearly distinguished from all other work packages; (c) it is assignable to a single organizational element; (d) it has scheduled start and completion dates and, as applicable, interim milestones, all of which are representative of physical accomplishment.
	Work Sampling Study	A statistical sampling technique employed to determine the proportion of delays or other classifications of activity present in the total work cycle.
N	Worst Case Scenario	In planning, to examine the worst possible outcome and evaluate results around which to formulate next step.
	Worth	The measure of value received for the resources expended. It is directly proportional to the cost to a foe (damage, neutralization, deception, and/or counteraction) and indirectly proportional to the system cost.
	Worth/Utility	The value of the MOE level to attain the system's objectives. For example, if the MOE's are time to overrun a defensive line and the number of friendly casualties, what are time and casualties worth with respect to accomplishing the mission? Utilities must be obtained from the decision maker.

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